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WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS:
Today: Temp. 72-84. (24-29).
Sunny. Tomorrow: Temp. 70-80.
Dry and partly cloudy.
Aug. 22: Temp. 68-78. (20-26).
Partly cloudy. CHRONOLOGICAL:
Aug. 21: Temp. 66-77. (19-25).
Partly cloudy. Tomorrow:
Temp. 64-76. (18-24).
Partly cloudy.

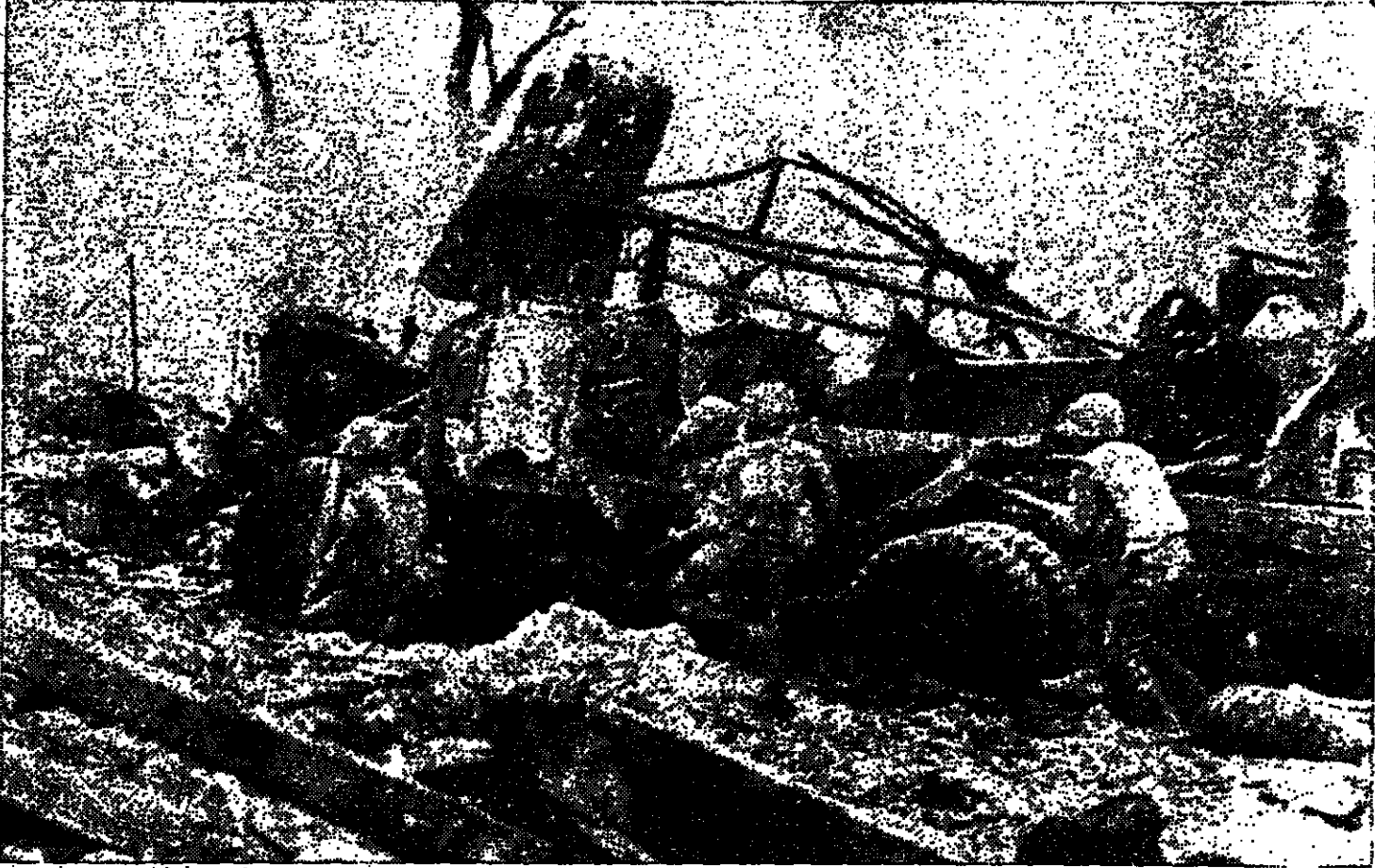
Austria	1.50	Lebanon	90
Belgium	1.50	Luxembourg	12
Denmark	1.50	Morocco	1.50
France	1.50	Norway	2
Germany	1.50	Portugal	1.50
Great Britain	1.50	Spain	1.50
Greece	1.50	Sweden	1.50
India	1.50	Switzerland	1.50
Iran	1.50	Turkey	1.50
Italy	1.50	U.S. Military	1.50
Israel	1.50	Yugoslavia	1.50

to Polls Show % of Democrat ters For Nixon

By Jack Rosenthal
WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 (AP)—Between 30 and 40 percent of voters now say that they will support George McGovern, a presidential nominee, and vote to re-elect President Nixon to two political surveys released yesterday.
The result of such defections, McGovern now appears to have a wide but a widening lead as he prepares to launch his party's national convention, starting Monday in Miami Beach.
Time magazine showed Mr. McGovern ahead 37 to 33 percent in its key states that have two-thirds of the electoral vote. In those states, 37 percent of registered Democrats said they would vote for Mr. McGovern if the election were held now.
The other survey, a Gallup Poll of the nation, shows a 57-to-31 percent Nixon lead. This 26-point margin represents a sizable gain over a similar Gallup Poll three weeks ago that reported a 19-point spread, 55 to 37 percent.

‘Sweep’ ast by ion Aide sures Party ng Today

David S. Broder
WASH., Aug. 20 (WP)—McGovern, who has shifted, since the previous Gallup Poll, from the McGovern camp to undecided. In addition, the national survey found that 33 percent of Democrats intended to vote for Mr. McGovern.
Meanwhile, both surveys found that Sen. McGovern was attracting only minimal support from Republicans. The Yankelovich survey found that only 5 percent favored him in the 16 key states. The Gallup Poll found that only 3 percent of Republicans favored Sen. McGovern nationally.
Time magazine described the findings of the Yankelovich study as showing a Nixon lead that “seems not only comfortable but overwhelming.”
The Yankelovich survey found concern over two principal national issues: the Vietnam war and the economy. McGovern has campaigned vigorously against the war. Mr. Nixon came out ahead as “the peace candidate,” the magazine said.
Nixon Backed on War
Some 47 percent of those surveyed identified the President in this way, compared with 30 percent for Sen. McGovern. And 62 percent said they believed Mr. Nixon was doing everything he could to end the war.
Mr. Nixon appeared considerably more vulnerable on the economy. Time’s Yankelovich survey showed, for example, that half of those surveyed believed that he had not done everything he could to keep prices down.
At the same time, Sen. McGovern does not appear to have capitalized on this seeming weakness. When asked who would better be able to control inflation, 42 percent of those polled said Mr. Nixon, and only 24 percent said Sen. McGovern.
The survey for Time also reported that two-thirds of those questioned said they believed Mr. Nixon was too close to his business. Three-fourths said they thought he could win the election. Even among McGovern supporters, 53 percent believed the President would win.
The Yankelovich survey was conducted between July 24 and Aug. 7. A total of 2,320 registered voters were interviewed by telephone.
The Gallup Poll was of 1,039 registered voters interviewed in person between Aug. 5 and 13 in some 300 localities around the country.
The Gallup organization interpreted the widening Nixon lead as a weakening of support for Sen. McGovern.



RETURN MISSION—South Vietnamese marines advanced in Quang Tri city over the weekend, past the wreckage of an army truck which was destroyed during the city's fall last May. There are still isolated pockets of Viet Cong.

If He Pulls U.S. Out, as President McGovern Sees Exile for Thieu

By William Greider
WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 (WP)—If Sen. George McGovern becomes President, he expects that the South Vietnamese regime of President Nguyen Van Thieu will fold. The Viet Cong will form a new coalition government and, eventually, North and South Vietnam will reunite.
That prediction represents Sen. McGovern's view of what he expects to happen if he is elected in November and fulfills his campaign promise to withdraw all U.S. military involvement within 90 days of his inauguration.
“I would expect Gen. Thieu and his cohorts to leave very quickly after,” Sen. McGovern said. “My guess is they would probably leave, if I won the election, and there would be an end of the top generals and political figures of the country.”
“And emerging behind that would be this coalition group that would be willing to deal with Hanoi, and it would probably have broader support through the country than the present government does.”
Sen. McGovern's remarks, made during a breakfast interview with reporters Friday in Milwaukee, are consistent with his view that America's long and costly defense of the Thieu government in South Vietnam has been a hopeless and immoral commitment. He has been criticizing the basic assumptions of U.S. involvement for nearly a decade.
Still, this represents the first time that the Democratic presidential nominee has drawn such a clear picture of how U.S. withdrawal will affect the war-torn land. By contrast, President Nixon has insisted that Mr. Thieu's government must not be abandoned without a fair chance for survival.
Sen. McGovern implied that the events he predicts are inevitable developments which he thinks would have happened years ago if the United States had not intervened with its military support for the Saigon government. Now, Sen. McGovern expects these events will still happen once the United States withdraws, although reunification is probably eight or 10 years away.
“If all U.S. military support is removed,” Sen. McGovern said, “I (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



Nguyen Van Thieu

Hassan in Bid to Opposition Parties

RABAT, Aug. 20 (Reuters)—King Hassan II of Morocco today opened the door to political leadership willing to help him solve the current crisis.
In the second speech he has broadcast to the nation since his force rebels tried to assassinate him on Wednesday, the monarch said that, apart from the throne, all political and administrative responsibilities were open to everyone.
Political party sources said this was an overture to the country's party leaders who have been out of office for a decade. But they expressed some reserve about their participation in any new government or elections.
The king, who announced last night that he was taking over direct control of the armed forces, said that the two military attempts to kill him in 13 months were the result of disorders that characterized the action and structures of political movements.
King Hassan warned that anyone who attacked the state or tried to seize power would be the first victims of their action.
He added that electoral and parliamentary provisions existed for access to government.
Under Morocco's third constitution, adopted by referendum last spring, provision is made for a parliament with two-thirds of its members elected by direct universal suffrage.
A nationwide campaign is now under way to get voters to register in anticipation of elections later this year.
The parties, which refused to join the king in a new government after last year's attempted coup, indicated that they would wait for the king to define the conditions of their eventual participation in elections or a government.
Direct Command
Five days after rebel air force jet fighters tried to shoot down his airplane and his alleged leader, Gen. Mohammed Oufkir, committed suicide, the king is now in direct command of the 50,000-man armed forces.
The country appeared calm. Observers noted that the leading political parties, the old-guard Istiqlal and the Socialist Union Nationale des Forces Populaires so far have generally refrained from public comment on the current situation.
A notable exception was the Istiqlal's daily, L'Opinion, which said this morning that Moroccan wanted a radical change, which would insure stability.
There was still no official word on the interrogation of rebel officers. The king said that only six or seven air force men were (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Key Valley Falls In Reds' Biggest Gain Since May

SAIGON, Aug. 20 (AP)—North Vietnam has scored its biggest gain since May 1, seizing the strategic Que Son Valley and opening up to attack a populous 50-mile stretch of Highway 1 from Danang southward, field reports said today. Danang is South Vietnam's second largest city.
While the battlefield situation worsened in the northern quarter of South Vietnam, improvement was reported in the southern half.
Three major highways leading to Saigon—over two of which food supplies flow from the Mekong Delta and the Central Highlands—were reopened to traffic. The highways had been closed since Friday by enemy attacks. A fourth highway remained cut about 35 miles north of Saigon.
In the air war, U.S. Air Force planes stepped up their attacks on North Vietnam's heartland, launching simultaneous raids on the northwest and northeast rail lines linking Hanoi with China and shooting down the 180th MIG of the war, the U.S. command announced.
Railroad Struck
Both lines and a big railway were reported to have been heavily damaged. The Air Force said that the raids would slow rail traffic headed south to Hanoi along parts of the network not already cut.
The North Vietnamese capture of Que Son was significant in that it marked the first time in the entire war that the valley had fallen.
The battle for the valley, 40 miles south of Danang, cost the South Vietnamese heavy losses in men and equipment.
The Saigon command acknowledged that 22 government troops were killed and about 130 wounded, but claimed that 159 North Vietnamese were killed, although only 13 weapons were captured, casting doubt on the number of enemy reported slain.
The Saigon command made no mention of the U.S.-supplied equipment that was abandoned. Field reports said that 21 artillery pieces, both 105-mm and 155-mm howitzers, 12 armored personnel carriers and six tanks were left behind.
Equipment Destroyed
The armored personnel carriers and tanks were destroyed by the retreating South Vietnamese. Waves of U.S. B-52 bombers also swept over the valley's former government stronghold, a base called Ross, dropping hundreds of tons of explosives on the rest of the abandoned equipment and suspected North Vietnamese troop concentrations.
Field reports said that hundreds of refugees from the valley fled with soldiers to another base called Baldy, near Highway 1, about 10 miles east of Que Son in the coastal strip. There was no count of civilian casualties caught in the crossfire. Many South Vietnamese soldiers still were missing.
Que Son district has a population of 72,000.
In a delayed report, the U.S. command announced yesterday that a carrier-based Navy A7 was shot down by a surface-to-air missile 23 miles southwest of Haiphong on Thursday. The U.S. command said the 78 American planes downed over North Vietnam and 85 airmen missing since the resumption of full-scale bombing on April 6.
Use of Artillery
In the Que Son fighting, allied officials were concerned by the first reported use of Soviet-built 130-mm artillery. The guns, which have a range of 17 miles, blasted the South Vietnamese out of both (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Rogers Sees Peace in Asia Before 1973 Says Hanoi Suffering From Bombing by U.S.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 20 (AP)—Secretary of State William P. Rogers has predicted that there will be a negotiated settlement this year of the Vietnam war, the Philadelphia Inquirer said in its editions today.
In a copyrighted interview with Knight Newspapers, Mr. Rogers said: “I think either we will have a negotiated settlement before the election, which is a possibility, or we will have one very soon after President Nixon's re-election because I think the North Vietnamese are having serious military, economic and psychological difficulties.”
Mr. Rogers was meeting with Mr. Nixon at Camp David, Md., last night and was not immediately available for comment.
In the interview with reporter James McCartney, the secretary refused to discuss details of what the settlement might be.
Four Reasons
But he listed four reasons why he believed North Vietnam would come to terms:
● The current North Vietnamese invasion “has not been successful.”
● “Our bombing of military targets in the North and mining of the harbors has been successful.”
● “I think the word is beginning to get back to the North Vietnamese people that this [the war] is a hopeless endeavor.”
● “The international community is largely supporting President Nixon.”
Mr. Rogers said that the Soviet Union and China are now in favor of a negotiated settlement “and they are the ones who have been supplying North Vietnam.”
Mr. Rogers also criticized Democratic presidential candidate George McGovern's statements that he believed American prisoners of war would be returned if U.S. forces were withdrawn.
Other Demands
“The North Vietnamese consistently have used those prisoners as political hostages,” Mr. Rogers said. “And if they succeeded in the purposes that they have had in mind, why wouldn't they hold the prisoners and then demand other action on our part?”
“They might demand that we get out of Thailand or move the Seventh Fleet, or that we impose a government in South Vietnam acceptable to the Communists.”
“In other words,” he said, “there is no reason to think that they are not going to continue the blackmail they have been engaged in involving the prisoners of war to achieve political objectives.”

DP Platform Hits Fiscal ‘Deceit’

John Herbers
WASH., Aug. 20 (AP)—The Democratic platform says Nixon administration brought about “sound and that the party ‘deceitful’ reforms raise the taxes of millions of middle-income Americans.”
The Resolutions Committee of the Republican National Convention completed work on the party's 24,000-word platform early yesterday. The convention will open here tomorrow.
The committee finished the platform after turning back attempts by conservatives to insert a right-to-work provision. The document makes a strong appeal to organized labor.
The committee rejected by a 2-1 margin an amendment to oppose repeal of Section 14-B of the Taft-Hartley Act. Section 14-B gives states the right to enact laws against work contracts that require all workers covered to belong to a union.
White House Stand
The White House, which had lobbied the right-to-work provision after having written a strong pro-labor plank, is seeking to cut deeply into union voting blocs that traditionally have supported the Democratic ticket.
The language on tax reform was considered significant because that issue has been a heated one in the presidential campaign. Sen. George McGovern, the Democratic nominee, has charged that high-income individuals and corporations are receiving favored tax treatment (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Fischer Draws With Spassky

REYKJAVIK, Aug. 20—Bobby Fischer and Boris Spassky drew after 60 moves today in what was termed a “crisis” world championship chess game.
Instead of adjourning, as they normally do, after 40 moves, they continued playing a game experts agreed looked like a draw as early as the 38th move.
Fischer now leads, 9 1/2 points to 6 1/2, in their 24-game series. Game moves and story, Page 2.

Decree Made Harsher Amin Will Expel All Asians, Including Ugandan Nationals

By Bernard Weinraub
KAMPALA, Uganda, Aug. 20 (AP)—President Idi Amin, in a surprise move, announced yesterday that all Asians in Uganda would be expelled.
“This will be carried out as a second-phase operation after the present one involving the Asians holding British passports and nationals of India, Pakistan and Bangladesh, said President Amin in the town of Bukhanga.
Mr. Amin announced on Aug. 4 that all Asians holding or entitled to British passports had to leave within 90 days because they are “economic saboteurs.” This includes about 55,000 of the approximately 80,000 Asians here.
Most of the Asians in Uganda are Indians and Pakistanis whose parents came here at the turn of the century to open small shops and work as businessmen. Since then the Asian community has prospered and is believed to control up to 90 percent of Uganda's commerce and trade.
Upon Uganda's independence from Britain in 1962, most of the Asians opted to remain Ugandan subjects. About 25,000 did, and it is these Asians that were affected by yesterday's order.
The president's announcement means that virtually the 25 Asian community will disappear leaving businesses, schools, stores, banks, garages, hospitals and hotels in the hands of Ugandans for the first time.
“No doubt the country and the people will have to suffer some inconveniences and difficulties,” said Mr. Amin. “But these should be short-lived if all the people are determined to do their best in whatever they will be doing and never give up.”
He added, “I would like the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

\$2 Million Put on Plane in Seattle Hijacker Tricked, Captured by FBI in Shootout

SEATTLE, Aug. 20 (AP)—A 43-year-old objector to the war in Vietnam was under guard in a hospital here today with bullet wounds in his left shoulder and right leg after FBI agents foiled his hijacking of an airplane.
The hijacker, who was forced to land the plane at a small airport near Seattle, was captured by FBI agents in a shootout. He was wounded and taken to a hospital.
The hijacker was identified as a 43-year-old objector to the war in Vietnam. He was under guard in a hospital here today with bullet wounds in his left shoulder and right leg after FBI agents foiled his hijacking of an airplane.
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Urges Speed on Trade Steps

Kissinger Reportedly Warns Japan of Economic Conflict

By Selig S. Harrison

TOKYO, Aug. 20 (UPI)—President's adviser Henry Kissinger reportedly warned Japanese leaders yesterday that a new economic confrontation is shaping up between Tokyo and Washington. He called for drastically stepped-up measures to reduce an expected \$3.2-billion American deficit in trade with Japan this year.

Informed sources said that Mr. Kissinger emphasized economic issues in meeting with Premier Kakuei Tanaka and Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ohira, designed to set the stage for an Aug. 31 summit meeting between Mr. Tanaka and President Nixon in Honolulu.

With Mr. Tanaka expected to visit Peking in late September, Mr. Kissinger also reportedly sought to assess the Japanese approach toward normalizing relations with China, but it was unclear whether the talks revealed significant differences on China policy. American military planners have indicated concern that closer Tokyo ties might

lead to restrictions on the use of U.S. bases in Japan.

It is understood that Mr. Kissinger emphasized Mr. Nixon's desire to include economic problems in the Honolulu summit. Japanese officials have repeatedly urged that the talks focus on political issues.

Just a year ago, the White House launched a series of economic "Nixon shocks," culminating in the revaluation of the yen and other currencies. Now American officials complain that the Japan-U.S. trade imbalance is continuing to rise despite the 17 percent yen upvaluation. They suggest that an additional upvaluation of 10 or 12 percent will soon be inevitable in the absence of other Japanese measures to reduce the imbalance.

The White House is believed to be seeking Japanese cooperation in a common trade and monetary front with Canada against the European Economic Community. Japanese officials say that Washington is threatening protectionist reprisals unless Tokyo agrees to join in this alignment.

The formal comments by U.S. and Japanese spokesmen after Mr. Kissinger's brief visit reflected markedly differing degrees of emphasis on the importance of economic issues in the Honolulu talks. Japanese officials stressed that a draft agreement on more Japanese imports from the U.S. would be worked out prior to Honolulu and concluded that nothing would be left for Mr. Nixon and Mr. Tanaka to discuss on the economic front.

An American Embassy official disputed this, declaring that "substantive, deep, long-range discussions on economic problems and economic goals" would be possible even if detailed negotiations on specific issues were ruled out.



FACES OF WAR—Vietnamese peer through a barbed-wire fence. They are watching government soldiers move through their village near the Central Highlands.

Reds Score Biggest Gain Since May 1

(Continued from Page 1)

the Que Son district headquarters and the Ross base just to the west, field reports said.

"The main reason we got out was because we were taking heavy casualties from the enemy," Lt. Col. Le Trung Hien, the chief spokesman for the Saigon command, said.

U.S. jet pilots from the carrier Oriskany reported knocking out at least two of the big guns. Que Son Valley leads from the mountains near the Laotian border across Highway 1, almost to the South China sea. It is a natural infiltration route.

"This is the easiest way for the enemy to infiltrate to the coast," Lt. Hien said.

The Communist command has made a major military push every year since 1964 in the Que Son region, and this year was the biggest.

At Quang Tri, a South Vietnamese Marine relief force was trying to clear North Vietnamese from Highway 1 to reach isolated government militiamen.

In the Saigon region, fighting ended yesterday along Highway 1 at the Trang Bom rubber plantation. 25 miles east of the capital. South Vietnamese Rangers moved off to the north of the road in pursuit of the enemy force, which withdrew into rubber tree plantations. A handful of South Vietnamese tanks still were guarding the road.

Highway 4, south of Saigon, and Highway 15, about 45 miles to the southeast, also were reopened.

Hanoi Claims 3 Jets

PARIS, Aug. 20 (AP)—North Vietnam has claimed to have shot down three U.S. aircraft Friday and that "many formations" of U.S. aircraft deliberately bombed dikes in Thanh Hoa Province today.

GOP's Platform Opposes 'Deceitful' Fiscal Reforms

(Continued from Page 1)

and he proposed a fairly radical income redistribution plan. The Republican platform says that, as a result of the Tax Reform Act of 1969 and the Revenue Act of 1971, 9.5 million low-income Americans were removed from the federal income tax rolls, that persons in the lowest income tax bracket will pay 22 percent less than they would have paid without the new laws and that some moderate-income families will pay less.

"This is sound tax reform, the kind that more equitably spreads the tax burden and avoids incentive-destroying tax levels, which would cripple the economy and put people out of work," the document says. "We reject the deceitful tax reform cynically represented as one that would

soak the rich, but in fact one that would sharply raise the taxes of millions of families in middle-income brackets as well."

"We reject as well," it continues, "the lavish spending promised by the opposition party which would more than double the present budget of the government. This, too, would cause runaway inflation or force heavy increases in personal taxes."

The committee also strengthened the party's stand against busing to achieve school desegregation. The draft document, written largely by the White House, gave support to President Nixon's anti-busing legislation. The committee added a section saying that a constitutional amendment against busing should be considered in the event the legislation fails.

It further wrote into the document language giving qualified support to federally funded day-care centers for children of various economic levels, a plank sought by the National Women's Political Caucus.

A pro-abortion plank sought by the caucus was not proposed in the committee, which had been meeting since Thursday in closed and guarded sessions in the Fontainebleau Hotel.

Committee sources said that although a number of changes had been made in the sessions, most were of a minor nature and the platform, which will be presented to the convention on Tuesday, remains essentially as drafted.

Amin Widens Decree on Asians

(Continued from Page 1)

to this country. The delegations will make arrangements to send technicians and mechanics to come and man the garages which will be left by the Asians."

Asians 'Insignificant'

In his speech, Mr. Amin was remorseless to the powerful Asian community. "They must realize that in the content of Uganda as a whole they are very insignificant and will never be able to halt the march of all Ugandans which they have started to economic freedom," he said.

The president said the government has decided that the sale of buildings and industries belonging to Asians "will be done centrally by the government." Such a move would clearly slash any profits that Asian businessmen would hope to make if they could hastily sell their businesses.

Mr. Amin said the decision to expel all Asians, including highly valued doctors, nurses, technicians and teachers, was taken "in the light of sabotage and arson which the Indians have now started to carry out in the country."

The mercenary president declined to specify what acts of sabotage and arson had taken place.

British See Racism

LONDON, Aug. 20 (Reuters)—President Amin was accused in Britain today of open racism in kicking out thousands of Asians.

Dipak Nandy, director of the Runnymede Trust foundation on race relations, said, "President Amin is practicing racism of a kind we would condemn anywhere in the world."

A foreign affairs spokesman for the opposition Labor party said he was shocked and disappointed. Mr. Amin's action is "openly and indeed avowedly racist in origin," he added.

There was no weekend reaction from the British government, which has said it will accept responsibility for the Asian holders of British passports.

In Geneva, meanwhile, a spokesman for the United Nations high commissioner for refugees said

elements in it.

"It doesn't seem to me, however, that you are now going to see a complete all-Communist take-over in Saigon. I think it'll be more in the nature of an accommodation."

For the present leadership in Saigon, Mr. McGovern sees a quick exit.

"I think arrangements should be made to try to provide easy exit or leave for those people who want to leave," he said.

"I've always said that we should do what we could to reduce the danger of assassination and recriminations. That is one thing that I would hope we could negotiate with them."

Sen. McGovern (D-Calif.) said the disclosure last week of Salinger's conversation, month-long delegation in Paris, 1972, at first disclaimed any knowledge of a wire-service account. Mr. Salinger's conversations, they later acknowledged, that he had

Asians of Ugandan nationality who are expelled will qualify for UN assistance.

He said the Asians will become stateless on expulsion and thus come within the mandate of the high commissioner, Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan.

India Cautious

NEW DELHI, Aug. 20 (Reuters)—Indian Foreign Minister Swaran Singh has discussed Uganda's decision to expel its Asians with Uganda High Commissioner (diplomatic representative) Maj. Michael Edema Ombia, an official statement said today.

India is adopting a cautious approach to the whole Ugandan Asians controversy.

India has maintained that Ugandan Asians holding British passports are Britain's problem, while the approximately 3,500 Asians holding Indian passports are free to reenter India. Those with British passports are barred from returning to India.

India will probably have to reexamine its policies in view of the move to expel Asians with Ugandan citizenship.

For years the Indian government has been telling its people abroad to take out local citizenship and join the mainstream of local life.

But Uganda's latest decision is expected to lead to rethinking on the whole question and the formulation of long-term policies.

McGovern Predicts Exile For Thieu After Pullout

(Continued from Page 1)

think this Provisional Revolutionary group (the Viet Cong political army) probably will move in during or immediately after that period—but with an effort to broaden the coalition. I think that they might even be willing to settle for a temporary leader like Gen. Minh or somebody of that kind.

"But what they're interested in is an administration that they can live with, at least temporarily."

The new government in Saigon, Sen. McGovern believes, would embrace the various political groups intent on making peace with the North and on ending the heavy reliance on the United States.

Trade Relations

"I don't really think there is much sense of urgency about reunification with the North," Sen. McGovern said. "I think you might see that some time over the next 10 years, but that will be preceded by a rather lengthy period of trade relations between the two areas and movements of people back and forth across the border, in which the government in Saigon could have rather sizable non-Communist elements in it."

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Meanwhile, Sen. McGovern said the Nixon administration's "highly visible" efforts to negotiate a peace settlement are fraudulent because the bombing is continuing.

"They're really running one show for the American people, which is the celebrated Kissinger peace mission," Sen. McGovern said. "And another operation, which is the continued pounding from the air and from artillery of both North and South Vietnam."

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60 Moves—All in One Day

'Crazy' Chess Game Ends in Drama

REYKJAVIK, Aug. 20 (UPI)—Bobby Fischer, holding an official protest in his breast pocket and complaining three times onstage during the game, finally offered a draw to Boris Spassky after 30 moves of a "crazy" 16th game tonight in the world chess championship.

Fischer, who played white, retained a full three-point lead in the \$250,000 match and edged a half-point closer to becoming the first American to win the world chess championship.

The 24-game match now stands at 2 1/2 for Fischer to 6 1/2 for Spassky.

A crowd of 2,800 spectators watched the long game, which ended in a draw as the seconds ticked away on the last minute of regulation time for Fischer. The American stared at the board, then offered his hand to Spassky.

The game appeared headed for a certain draw nearly 30 moves earlier, and Spassky's four Russian grand-master seconds had their coats on for more than an hour while the champion and challenger moved the same pieces back and forth.

"What a crazy game," one chess expert said in the corridor after the 56th and 57th moves. "Why don't they stop this? Why doesn't one of them offer a draw?"

For the last 12 moves the positions remained almost unchanged. Spassky ended the game with a rook and two pawns against Fischer's rook and lone pawn.

It was a great game up to the 34th move, then they could have stopped," Yugoslav grand master Svetozar Gligoric said.

Fischer showed up 11 minutes late and played his favorite king pawn opening. The challenger carried an official protest and requested to move the game to a back room but never presented it. Three times he personally complained about the noise to arbiter Lothar Schmid during the course of the game.

Fischer Protests Noise

Schmid said after the game that Fischer "first complained about the coughing and then twice he came up and asked me to move the game to a private room because of the noise."

"Both times I said no, and I explained to him that the noise level in the hall was not loud enough to warrant such a change," Schmid said. "He did not comment on that. It was okay today. There was no real disturbance."

Schmid told the audience before the game: "We have a request from the players. Chess is a quiet game. And the players need to concentrate. Please do not discuss the game inside the hall. Do not even whisper. Go to the restaurant if you wish."

As the game's pace slowed, film producer Chester Fox met in Reykjavik with a local attorney to discuss the possibility of suing Fischer in Iceland. Fox already has brought a \$1.75-million lawsuit against Fischer in New York for preventing him from filming the match.

Fischer's attorney meanwhile accused the Icelandic Chess Federation of breaking promises by being coplaintiff in the \$1.75-million lawsuit against the chess ace.

After consultations with Fischer aides here, attorney Paul Marshall dictated a press release from his office in New York "expressing

astonishment and open upon learning the ICF's coplaintiff in the lawsuit. Papers were filed in N Federal Court Wednesday for against Fischer for contract in refusing cameras to film the match.

Moves in the 16th Game

REYKJAVIK, Aug. 20 (AP)—Here are the moves in 16th game of the world chess championship between Bobby Fischer and titleholder Boris Spassky:

(White)	(Black)	23. K-B3	R-B5(C)
1. P-K4	P-K4	24. K-A4	K-P
2. K-KK3	K-KQ3	25. B-B3	P-B3
3. K-K3	P-QB3	26. K-BP	K-P
4. B-K1	Q-P2	27. B-P	K-P
5. O-O	P-B3	28. K-B3	R-Q7
6. P-Q4	P-KK3	29. R-R7(Ch)	K-B5
7. P-P	Q-Q	30. R-B7(Ch)	K-K2
8. B-Q	P-P	31. R-R7(Ch)	K-Q2
9. B-Q3	K-B3	32. R-K2	R-K2
10. Q-K-Q2	K-B3	33. K-K2	R-K2
Elapsed time: Fischer 22 minutes, Spassky 10 minutes.		34. K-B3	K-B3
11. K-B4	K-P	35. R-R7(Ch)	R-Q7
12. K(B4)XP	Q-B3	36. R-B7(Ch)	K-K2
13. K-B3	O-O	37. R-R7(Ch)	K-Q2
14. B-B3	P-QK4	38. R-K2	R-K2
Elapsed time: Fischer 22 minutes, Spassky 30 minutes.		39. K-K2	K-B3
15. P-QB4	Q-RK1	40. K-B3	K-B3
Elapsed time: Fischer 46 minutes, Spassky 22 minutes.		41. R-B6(Ch)	R-K2
16. P-QB1	P-P	42. R-B5	P-R3
17. R-Q4	K-K1	43. R-B2	K-B4
18. K-K1	B-K3	44. R-B2(Ch)	K-K4
19. B-K1	K-B3	45. B-B7	P-K13
Elapsed time: Fischer 14 minutes, Spassky 10 minutes.		Elapsed time: Fischer 1 utcs. Spassky 112 minutes.	
20. P-KK3	P-B4	46. B-B4	P-K4
21. R(B1)-B2	K-B2	47. B-B3	R-K2
22. K-K2	K-P	48. B-B2	R-K2
Elapsed time: Fischer 34 minutes, Spassky 23 minutes.		49. R-RK3	R-K2
23. K-B3	P-B5	50. R-R3	R-K2
24. K-R	P-R	51. R-B6	K-B4
25. R-P	P-K4	52. K-A4	R-B5(C)
26. R-B3	B-Q3	53. K-B3	R-K2
27. R-P	R-Q4	Elapsed time: Fischer 26 utcs. Spassky 120 minutes.	
Elapsed time: Fischer 94 minutes, Spassky 53 minutes.		54. K-A4	K-B4
28. K-B3	P-B5	55. R-K4	R-K2
29. K-R	P-R	56. R-K4	K-B3
30. R-P	P-K4	57. R-K4	R-B5
31. R-B3	B-Q3	58. K-B3	K-B3
32. R-P	R-Q4	Elapsed time: Fischer 1 utcs. Spassky 133 minutes.	
Elapsed time: Fischer 102 minutes, Spassky 58 minutes.		59. K-K2	R-B5
33. K-B3	B-Q3	60. K-B3	R-B5
		Drawn	
		Elapsed time: Fischer 1 utcs. Spassky 144 minutes.	

Hassan Offers Political F To Opposition in Morocco

(Continued from Page 1)

involved in the attack, which the plotters had hoped to pass off as an accident.

Prince as Front

Gen. Oufkir, whom the king described as "mean and despicable," then planned to rule the country using the monarch's son, Crown Prince Sid. Mohammed, as a front for legitimacy, since he did not plan to set up a republic.

The crown prince, who will celebrate his ninth birthday tomorrow, has spent the last week at a children's summer camp in the middle Atlas mountains 250 miles east of Rabat.

A press conference by the king, originally scheduled for tonight at his seaside palace south of the city, has been postponed in hours and will now be held in the official guest palace in Rabat.

Ben Barka Case

He was referring to a 1965 involvement in a plot to overthrow King Hassan II. Ben Barka was sentenced in absentia to 15 years in prison for his role in the 1965 plot.

The king said that 3 el-Oufi, commander of the 3rd Air Base north of him that Gen. Oufkir for the aerial attack.

U.K. Embassy Stormed by Libyan Crowd

BEIRUT, Aug. 20 (UPI)—Libyan demonstrators yesterday attacked the British Embassy in Tripoli, their nation's capital, tearing down the flag, breaking windows, wrecking furniture and destroying the

Agrees to Boost Prices

M Decision, Pressure

by M. Flint

Aug. 20 (NYT).—The General Motors Corp. following the General Motors requested price increases for cars and trucks to \$9 a vehicle from

president, Lee A. Iacocca, the government is on the industry deferring a price "substantial" be required in the

between the government and car makers over 1973 models, the action struggle this complex for the fol-

makers under the own rules for this and costs apportioned to the price requested.

ment, believing ease in car prices another spur in ing to cut down the increase com-

t positions of the s are so different out that General absorb with rela- drive its smaller the will, yet the makers generally General Motors.

as Letter

s-page letter to said, director of living Council, Mr. that Ford's total for its new mod- \$198 a vehicle, said, the company ly \$92, and said a represented the federal require- ments, emission changes in the

was actually the profit to the com- dealers," he said. ally at stake here even the healthiest without a set t actions designed hat to do, how to use time to take, how to price it,"

f record profits, suggestion that we absorb \$92 worth vehicle. Aside that this is a sure eventually going ss, the precedent e costs is a dan-

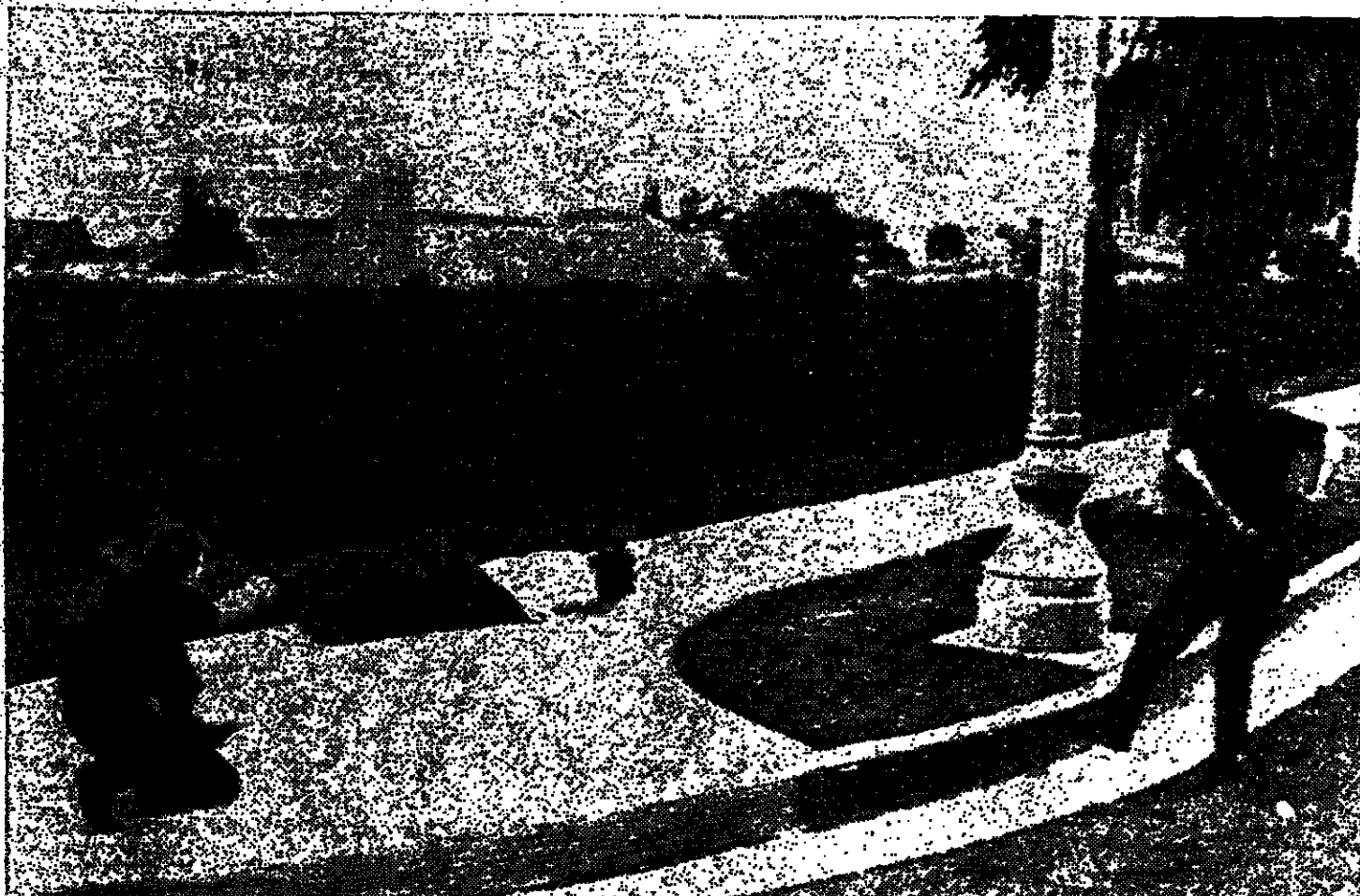
pecially true since another \$400 of hicle to the com- icipated in the next because of standards the books, which today we are look- the tip of a very berg. \$400 is tied to emis- and changes under- y regulations.

re Avers es In to lackmail

ON, Aug. 20 (AP). Proxmire, D. Wis., the U.S. Senate Committee, Friday commitment by the emotional Develop- tional \$5 million it loans to Malta c congressional ap-

ing in to Maltese the British refusal der," he said. He its Prime Minister had threatened to se bases to Soviet

States, Sen. Proxmire is paying "an ve and unconscion- " of the NATO tribution to Mal- nearly a third, contribution "was ally by the Exac- without specific ap- propriation by



SHOT—A man lies mortally wounded on a Los Angeles street as police close in after a chase on Friday. The

man, armed and suspected of using a stolen credit card, had fled when the police stopped him for questioning.

Scientists Think Mosquitoes May Spread Serum Hepatitis

By Lawrence K. Altman

NEW YORK, Aug. 20 (NYT).—Scientists have discovered in mosquitoes evidence of the virus that causes serum hepatitis, thus strengthening a theory that many cases of the common liver disease can be spread by mosquitoes and possibly other insects.

Although the discovery does not prove conclusively that mosquitoes can infect humans with serum hepatitis, the researchers suggest that insects could be a major source of infection in Africa and other tropical areas.

The scientists suspect that such insect spread would be less important in the United States and other countries in more temperate climates where blood transfusions and injections with contaminated needles are considered the prime sources of serum hepatitis.

The new evidence was found in mosquitoes collected in East and West Africa by two teams of researchers who have reported their findings in recent issues of two British journals, *Nature* and *Lancet*. These mosquitoes, collected in the forests and swamps of East Africa were shipped in dry ice and tested in New York.

Evidence in Tropics
For unknown reasons, evidence of the serum hepatitis virus can be found up to 100 times more frequently in people living in the tropics than those residing in more temperate climates. This mystery has led to a debate about the role of genetics in making tropical natives more susceptible to serum hepatitis, which is also called hepatitis B.

In tropical Africa, 10 percent of the native population shows evidence in the blood of hepatitis B. The evidence comes from a test that goes by any of three names—Australia antigen, hepatitis-associated antigen or hepatitis B antigen. An antigen is any foreign protein that can stimulate the body to produce antibodies, the biological barriers of immunologic defense. Australia antigen is considered a specific test for hepatitis B. But scientists are uncertain whether this antigen and the virus are identical.

Hepatitis, which means inflammation of the liver, can be caused by a variety of toxins, drugs and infectious agents such as viruses. Doctors have known about one type, hepatitis, since the last century, although they have given it other names.

Search Handicapped
Although scientists had suspected that insects spread serum hepatitis, they had been handicapped in such research until discovery of the Australia antigen test in the last decade. The test has enabled doctors to detect not only patients who are sick with

'Hi-Life Church' Had Beer, Nudes

DUARTE, Calif., Aug. 20 (UPI).—A combination "church" and beer bar featuring nude dancers has been raided by sheriff's deputies, who arrested four "priests," a dancer and a member of the congregation.

The arrest at the Church of Hi-Life in this Los Angeles suburb came after a one-month investigation.

"We were a little surprised when the place opened up," a sheriff's spokesman said, referring to the "church." He said the bar was licensed as a church, but he was unsure by which agency.

Deputies said the "church" was divided into two parts. In the front half a churchgoer could buy beer at a bar. In the rear—for a \$3 donation—he could watch the nude dancers, or movies, and drink free beer.

House Approves Freeing Funds of U.S. Japanese

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 (AP).—The House voted Friday to clear the way for about 2,000 Japanese-Americans to regain \$4.5 million in family savings that the U.S. government confiscated three decades ago.

The legislation, aimed at returning bank savings to people who had been forced into U.S. internment camps or paroled during World War II, passed the House without dissent on a voice vote and was sent to the Senate.

The measure would strike out a law that prohibits them from recovering their money—deposited before the war in U.S. branches of the Yokohama Specie Bank of Japan—because they were interned or paroled as "enemy aliens" during the war.

Rep. Spark Matsunaga, D., Hawaii, chief sponsor of the legislation, said the claimants, who would get their money back without interest, although the government has held it for 30 years, were loyal to the United States and never committed any crime or act of sabotage.

Unconventional Convention: Nausea Bags at 'Vomitorium'

MIAMI BEACH, Aug. 20 (AP).—A tent city of about 500 Zippies, Yippies, Neo-American Church Boo Hooos and other denominations of protest has sprouted in Flamingo Park, a five-minute walk from the site where the Hippies will hold their national convention this week.

As it was during the Democratic convention in July, the park will be the launching pad for demonstrations and a showcase for the counterculture.

ILWU Agrees On Merger Plan With Teamsters
WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 (WP).—Leaders of the small but powerful West Coast longshoremen's union have reached agreement on a "proposal of merger" with the Teamsters, the largest union in the country.

The plan was announced in San Francisco by Harry Bridges, president of the 15,000-member International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, in his column in the union's newspaper, published Friday.

The Teamsters, with 2.1 million members, are also in the process of merging with the Brewery and Distillery Workers.

Mr. Bridges' ILWU, with its capacity to shut down the West Coast docks, has more power than its numbers would suggest. An ILWU strike closed down the nation's Pacific ports for 134 days over the last half of last year and the first month of this, and nearly provoked Congress to pass a bill setting up strike-stopping compulsory arbitration for labor disputes in the transportation field.

The merger would have the effect of eliminating what has become one of the major labor issues on the docks: Who has the right to load and unload cargoes in containers, the longshoremen, or the warehousemen who belong to the Teamsters.

It was reported in January—and both parties swiftly denied—that the Teamsters and West Coast longshoremen had signed a letter of intent to merge, which helped in the settlement shortly afterward of the West Coast dock strike.

20 Die in Brazil Resort

SAO PAULO, Brazil, Aug. 20 (Reuters).—At least 20 people were killed by a landslide which buried 80 houses in the popular mountain health resort of Campos de Jordao, according to radio reports here. The landslide at the resort, 125 miles west of here, was apparently caused by a slight earth tremor Friday.

palm and banyan trees, handball courts, softball fields and basketball courts constitute the normal recreation center of an area mainly populated by retired persons.

The demonstrators are coexisting with the elderly in the park.

"I'm not about to quit playing handball in the morning just because a few young folks are camping over by the softball field," said one white-haired man.

Numbers of residents toured the tent city Friday as if it were the midway of a carnival. Middle-aged men strolled self-consciously past tents, gawking inside at demonstrators.

"Hey, man," said one teen-age girl, "how'd you like it if I was to come look in your windows?" The Zippies, who splintered from the Youth International Party (Yippies), are camping near a sprawling banyan tree, which is claimed by the Pot People's party as their rallying point.

Nearby is something called the Neo-American Church, which offers its tent as a "chapel and vomitorium" and passes out free "nausea bags." The top man in the church—called the Chief Boo Hoo—was asleep with his head on a stack of nausea bags.

Beneath an awning a few yards away, the Miami Conventions Coalition has set up the park's equivalent of a soup kitchen.

The tent city is not free of dissension. At a meeting each morning, the demonstrators argue over how to govern the community and who should have the police power.

Nixon Forestalls N.Y. Rail Walkout

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 (Reuters).—President Nixon yesterday forestalled for 60 days a strike scheduled to begin today on the country's busiest commuter railroad.

The President invoked the anti-strike provisions of the Railway Labor Act, which sets up a three-member fact-finding board to inquire into the dispute involving 5,000 workers on the Long Island Railroad.

The board must report back within 30 days. The 12 unions involved and the railroad—which carries a quarter of a million commuters to and from New York daily—will then have another 30 days to agree on a new contract.

Civilian Slain, Snipers Hit Soldier

Violent Weekend in North Ireland

BELFAST, Aug. 20 (AP).—A wave of bombing and shooting incidents in Northern Ireland yesterday left one civilian dead and four British soldiers injured, one of them seriously. Today the army claimed it hit three gunmen in battles here and at the border, and uncovered a bomb factory. It said no soldiers were hit today.

The dead man, identified as James Neill, 44, a Protestant and father of four, was found in Belfast last night with a green mask covering his face. He had been shot twice, the 51st life taken by Northern Ireland's violence in the past three years.

The militant Provisional wing of the outlawed Irish Republican Army issued a statement that it had executed the man as a spy for martial Protestants, Reuters reported.

Earlier, snipers hit a British soldier with machine-gun fire at Crossmaglen, near the border with the Irish Republic. The trooper was said to be seriously hurt.

But a parade by militant Protestants in Belfast passed off peacefully. Participants said more than 20,000 people marched. Security authorities put the figure at less than 5,000.

More trouble had been expected from the parade by the hard-line Ulster Defense Association, the Protestant answer to Catholic terrorists in the IRA. Hundreds of British soldiers lined the three-mile parade route, but the march went off without incident.

Terrorists yesterday issued a bomb threats at four wedding receptions here. In each case they gave advance warning and no one was hurt, although the first blast destroyed a hotel on the outskirts of the city.

Other bombs damaged a fish and chips shop here and an inn at Glenmorrilly, again without causing casualties.

Bombers left 110 pounds of explosives packed into milk churns at a customs post near Londonderry. The blast wounded three soldiers on foot patrol.

Today, troops and gunmen exchanged automatic fire across the border near Londonderry. The army said it suffered no casualties, although about 170 rounds were fired at the soldiers. Two guerrillas were claimed wounded.

Tonight snipers in the mainly Catholic Falls Road area of Belfast fired automatic weapons at an army foot patrol investigating a car theft. The soldiers shot back and said one man fell. He was driven away.

Earlier today, in the same area, gunmen fired on a taxi carrying four passengers. No one was hit. And a bomb was planted outside

a Catholic church in a predominantly Protestant area here, but there were no injuries.

The bomb factory, discovered in Armagh, contained enough explosive supplies to blow up more than a dozen buildings. Army experts said three gallons of deadly nitro-benzene was uncovered in a deserted house there, enough of the chemical to produce 1,800 pounds of explosives.

Snipers fired at British troops in the Catholic Bogside area of Londonderry. The soldiers returned the fire and said they found a trail of blood.

Security authorities called it a relatively quiet Sunday for Northern Ireland.

British troops last night captured a ranking Belfast officer of the Provisional IRA, Seamus Loughran, 36, during a search of the Roman Catholic Andersonstown area.

California Boy, 3, Hides on Plane To Join Father on Trip to London

LONDON, Aug. 20 (AP).—Three-year-old Mark Desmond Woo-sam arrived here yesterday from Los Angeles and airline officials promptly labeled him the world's youngest stow-away.

Mark's father, 40-year-old James Woo-sam, a psychologist from Inglewood, Calif., was un-

fastening his seatbelt when he saw Mark hustling down the aisle, holding the hand of a stewardess.

That was a big surprise for Mr. Woo-sam, because Mark was supposed to be down on the ground waving goodbye along with his mother and two sisters.

"No one has any idea how he got on the aircraft," Mr. Woo-sam said. "My wife and children had come to Los Angeles Airport to see me off. I'm here to attend a funeral."

Mr. Woo-sam said that the pilot of the Trans World Airlines jumbo jet radioed back to Los Angeles to tell Mrs. Woo-sam what had happened to her boy.

Mr. Woo-sam carried Mark into the airport customs hall to explain what had happened and said: "He's going back on the next plane to California. He's got no ticket or passport or travel documents, so I have some explaining to do."

Three hours later, Mark was on his way back to the United States.

U.K. Strike End Voted in Last 2 Ports

LONDON, Aug. 20 (UPI).—Longshoremen at Liverpool and Preston voted today to return to work, crushing a campaign by militants for local extensions of Britain's 24-day-old national dock strike. Glasgow and Manchester longshoremen voted yesterday to end their walkout.

The votes today cleared the way for a reopening tomorrow of all of Britain's ports except for Liverpool, where a clerical strike

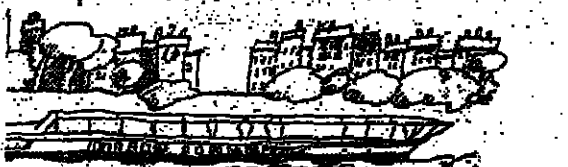
may keep the dockers off their jobs.

The national union leadership's recommendation to end the strike was endorsed by the 6,000 Liverpool longshoremen in a 20-minute meeting despite calls from their local stewards for a rejection.

A union delegates' conference last Wednesday voted 53-30 for a return to work, but militant stewards fought the decision.

Shakespeare Burns Omar Khayyám Cervantes Tolstoy Johnnie Walker

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 4—Monday, August 21, 1972 *

The Contrast

Nearly every report from Miami poses the contrast between the Democratic National Convention and its Republican opposite number. The Republicans, we are told, are older, disproportionately masculine and white, and include far more office-holders of various sorts than the Democrats. They comprise, in effect, the elements which dominated both party conventions until the shock of Chicago moved the Democrats to drastic changes.

Doubtless the Republicans are not displeased with the contrast. For they view the forthcoming campaign as one between "moderate goals historically sought by both major parties and far-out goals of the far left," as their draft platform puts it. And they claim that they are resisting the quota system employed by the Democrats in choosing convention delegations in favor of an "open choice"—one that neither bars the young, the women and the minorities, nor gives them an absolute title to a certain proportion of the seats.

But while they emphasize—and, as political language usually does, over-emphasize—the differences between their program and that of Senator McGovern, they apparently are being careful not to push their own party too far toward the conservatives. Their labor plank is moderate; their tax plank is broad enough to accommodate a substantial number of Americans. In other words, the Republicans are repeating, in reverse, the Democratic strategy of 1964. Then President Johnson seized as much political territory to the left of Senator Goldwater as possible (and the Republicans in that year left a great deal of such territory unoccupied). Today, President Nixon is appropriating the

broad areas to the right of Senator McGovern's position. And, if the opinion polls are correct, he is meeting an encouraging response.

The danger in any strategy of this kind is that, while it may win a widely based consensus, it can embitter the minority. That did not happen after the 1964 elections; the conservatives are not markedly more conservative, or more numerous today. But that may perhaps be explained by the fact that the conservatives won at least a partial victory in electing Mr. Nixon four years later. That he disappointed many of them by his approaches to Peking and Moscow, and especially by the Keynesian economics of his later period, has been largely compensated for by the rise of a new populism among the Democrats and its triumph in the nomination of Mr. McGovern.

There is, in other words, no reason to assume that the mollification of the conservatives after 1964 will be matched by a similar reaction among radicals after 1972. If this campaign, like the composition of the Republican National Convention, continues to give youth and the minorities a sense of alienation, the residue of bitterness could be great.

Much will depend on events, on practical accomplishment, and while a president in office can help shape events, he is also their prisoner—as President Johnson was to discover within a few years of his massive triumph at the polls. But words as well as events can alter political destinies, so the Republicans must beware of sharpening, too definitively, their differences, not with Senator McGovern but with those who follow him.

Vietnam Review

Henry Kissinger's consultation in Saigon and the return to Hanoi of North Vietnam's chief Paris negotiator, Le Duc Tho, suggest that a moment of truth is approaching in the long quest for peace in Indochina. After three secret Kissinger-Tho meetings in six weeks, both sides are reviewing the bidding in preparation for the final round of settlement talks before the American election.

Both Washington and Hanoi are under maximum pressure to reach some agreement by October. President Nixon would welcome a cease-fire before American voters go to the polls. Hanoi knows that, if he stays in the White House, American peace terms and military action are more likely to stiffen than ease after Election Day. Meanwhile, the two sides are compelled to continue talking—both to avoid missing the opportunity October may bring and to be able to blame the other if the outcome is failure. But the fact of talks is less important than whether Washington and Hanoi are talking to the point.

The point is political—Vietnamese politics, not American. President Nixon's May 8 proposals for a military settlement—withdrawal of all American troops in return for release of prisoners of war and an all-Indochina cease-fire—have been rejected by the Communists. They insist that an agreement without a "political element" is unacceptable. While that insistence is not likely to change, it is also wholly improbable that the complex political solution proposed by Hanoi could be negotiated in the few weeks before November, even if Washington were prepared to go that route. Unless a simpler first step can be devised, agreement in October already is out the window.

In the past the Communists have insisted that a cease-fire and release of prisoners must wait until a three-party coalition government is formed, made up of elements of the Saigon government, the Viet Cong and neutralist groups. They now say they would negotiate the composition of such a coalition with a new Saigon government rather than the United States, and that Washington's political responsibility could end

once President Thieu resigned and was replaced by a regime more congenial to Hanoi.

It is unclear, however, whether this new two-stage proposal means that American prisoners of war would be released and a cease-fire declared prior to negotiation of a coalition government. Nor have the Communists, up to the last Kissinger-Tho meeting at least, been willing to indicate whom in Saigon they would consider acceptable as negotiating partners.

If these questions could be answered reasonably, a formula for an October agreement is conceivable. At a minimum, the political element would have to comprise a broadening of the Saigon government, the opening of talks with the Viet Cong and third groups on a coalition and a pledge by President Thieu to resign when agreement is reached, rather than five months later. The military element then could be an immediate cease-fire, which would halt the bombing of North Vietnam, and the release of American prisoners in parallel with the withdrawal of all remaining American troops.

With flexibility in Hanoi and Saigon, such a formula to transfer the struggle in Vietnam from the battlefield to the conference table by November is clearly feasible. Moscow and Peking, which have made their peace with President Nixon, undoubtedly favor it. But Hanoi remains a cipher. And in Saigon, President Thieu has called publicly for the bombing to go on—a position fortified perhaps by President Nixon's February pledge that "any future proposals we make will be joint proposals of the government of South Vietnam and the government of the United States."

As long as that implied veto is left in President Thieu's hands, chances for a negotiated settlement either in October or later will remain small. Another discouraging, but we hope not totally prohibitive, impediment to Mr. Kissinger's efforts to reach an accommodation is the hard line on Communist participation in a new Saigon government that is set forth in the White House-drafted Republican platform.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Amin's Economic Policy

Although Uganda's Gen. Idi Amin is not burdened by any profound economic insights, he must be aware that his country's economy was ailing when he took power in January, 1971, and that he has not only not halted its economic decline but has, in fact, accelerated it. It is probably a mistake to regard Amin's latest moves against Uganda's Asians as racism. There is every indication that he is actually pursuing a kind of economic policy the consequences of which he is himself incapable of comprehending. Ultimately, he will scare off the

Asian big businessmen, thanks to whom Uganda has become East Africa's largest sugar producer. And Amin has now declared that the expulsion of Asians will also affect an estimated 5,000 professional people, such as engineers, teachers, doctors, etc. Amin may be little concerned right now that the loss of these people may create precarious conditions in many sectors. It remains to be seen what he will do next. One option is always open to him: When the going gets really rough, he can blame "imperialist conspirators."

—From Neue Zuercher Zeitung (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 21, 1897

LONDON.—It looks very much as if the problem of public automobile cabs has been solved in London. As many as fourteen electric cabs are now available to the public, and a hundred more are in course of construction. They run evenly and almost entirely without noise, and though looking heavy, appear to be adapted to city street traffic. These electric cabs are not, strictly speaking, experiments.

Fifty Years Ago

August 21, 1922

NAPLES.—A rain expert, Mr. Hautfield, who claims to have been highly successful in Canada and the United States in inducing rain in drought areas, has arrived here at the invitation of the Italian Government, and has installed his machinery. He is understood to be anxious to explain his method to the Pope and, if the latter is agreeable, to try to induce rain to fall on the Vatican gardens, which for some time have been in parched condition.



In the Wake of the Exodus

By C. L. Sulzberger

STANBUL.—Sufficient numbers of Soviet aircraft have flown across the country recently from Egypt, and enough transports have sailed northward through the straits bearing men and equipment so that Turkey, a skeptical country, is now convinced a major shift is under way in Moscow's Mediterranean policy. Planes and ships must notify Ankara prior to passing through its territorial air or water.

The Turks don't talk about this openly because they prefer to be discreet with respect to their powerful Soviet neighbor. Nevertheless, they feel the balance is changing to such a degree that the dangers of war in this general region—above all any conflict involving the superpowers—have been appreciably reduced.

Foreign Minister Haluk Bayülken, a man not habitually given to audacious statements, says: "I now see a very important opportunity to solve the Middle East question peacefully. With recent developments I see a decrease in the sense of confrontation and an increase in the chances of negotiation."

Turkey has a very special interest in the entire Arab world because it once governed it in Ottoman Empire days and because it covers this country's soft underbelly, faced on the north by Russia, Bulgaria and a Soviet-dominated Black Sea. Turkey is the easternmost land in the NATO alliance and has been worried about pro-Moscow tendencies among its southern neighbors. Syria and Iraq, as well as by growing Soviet naval strength in the Mediterranean.

Anti-Soviet Trend

But now it feels an open rift is starting to develop between the U.S.S.R. and its former Arab clients. It sees President Sadat's expulsion of Russian forces from Egypt as part of a historical trend that has been marked by concurrently declining Soviet influence in Sudan, Libya, Algeria and Yemen. Indeed, Ankara would not be astonished to see a similar development before too long in Syria.

The Turks noted blatant hints dropped here earlier this year by Soviet President Podgorny. He indicated to them mistrust of the Arabs and scorn for Arab military ability so far demonstrated against Israel. He acknowledged that the United States wished to arrange a Palestine settlement and didn't appear to oppose the thought.

Moreover, Podgorny complained that Russia felt it could not give Egypt the most modern arms unless these remained under direct Soviet control. Otherwise, he feared another round of Palestinian fighting might eventually erupt, ending in Arab disaster, and this prized equipment would again wind up in Israeli hands as in 1967. He made the cynical observation that no army could be judged merely by the way it paraded its weapons and said Nasser had protested: "I don't see how we were defeated; we had all the proper weapons."

The Turkish view is that this broad opinion must be related to fundamental Soviet policy problems. The Turks believe basic changes are slowly pressing Russia's political, economic and social outlook, changes stemming in part from the persistent infiltration of hitherto banned concepts of freedom and also from the rising insistence on more local liberty by Soviet ethnic groups.

Greatest Threat

Ankara suspects the alteration of the Mediterranean balance must be related to Moscow's primordial worry about China and to its consequent desire to ease tensions with the West, arriving at some kind of inferential status quo arrangement with NATO and above all the United States.

The Turks produce expert diplomats and specialize in analyzing Russian intentions and capabilities because, under both czars and commissars, they have always felt the greatest potential threat comes from the north.

Therefore, while viewing Mediterranean developments with painstaking caution, Ankara has come to believe that because of

visibly shrinking Soviet presence in the Arab world, the time has come not only for Western diplomatic suggestions to Syria that it too should shun off any excessive Moscow tie, but also to urge on all parties in the Palestine war that a permanent settlement must now be envisaged.

Whatever precise ideas have been elaborated here are not being made public, but it is evident Turkey feels the moment is becoming ripe for a real breakthrough on the impasse between Israel and Egypt.

Should this prove possible, encouraged by secret diplomacy, it is thought the other pieces of the Arab-Israeli jigsaw could subsequently be fitted in. Only then, for the first time in a quarter of a century, would Turkey no longer feel isolated by intermittent warfare, uneasiness and hostility along this country's naked south.

MIAMI BEACH.—This year's Republican convention is mainly a big anniversary party for Richard Nixon, and even his old competitors for political leadership, Gov. Rockefeller on the left and Gov. Reagan on the right, are joining in the fun.

Mr. Nixon has outmaneuvered and outstayed them all. It is 20 years since he accepted the vice-presidential nomination of his party, and now, on the verge of his 60th birthday, he will accept his presidential nomination for the third time, looking more fit and seeming more serene and happy than ever before.

Serenity and happiness have never been his most intimate companions. Even now, at the pinnacle of his power, something holds him back from that plain speaking and personal trust that bind a good political partnership together. But at least here in Miami Beach, and at last after all these years, he will finally get not only the nomination but the affection of his party.

This is perhaps the most interesting aspect of this particular convention. The ideological gap between Mr. Nixon and most of the Republican delegates here is probably greater today than it was in 1952 when he was picked as vice-president because he was a symbol of the growing power of youth, California and anti-Communism.

The New Nixon

He has obviously changed more on both foreign and domestic policy than the Republicans here on the floor. Only 5 percent of the GOP delegates are willing to tell the pollsters that they are now "liberal," but almost all of them accept—or prefer not to think about—Mr. Nixon's spectacular switch to wage and price controls, record peacetime budget deficits, guaranteed annual wages for the poor at home and accommodations with the Communists abroad.

Nevertheless, politics is the art of setting and holding political power, and Mr. Nixon is very good at it. The conservative Republicans may not like to see him succeed by adopting policies they fought against in the Forties and Fifties, and he used to win the vice-presidency 30 years ago, but nobody admires success more than the Republican conservatives.

Starring Richard Nixon

'The Professional'

By David S. Broder

MIAMI BEACH.—The television display of amateurishness by Governor in the last of a new show called "The Professionals."

They're familiar faces—as familiar as any in American life—but in their new roles the Republicans are hoping they'll soar to previously unattained ratings, especially on Nov. 7.

The star of the show, who's borne many nicknames over the years, will be billed at the Republican Convention spectacle as "Knowledgeable Dick Nixon." His co-star, whose debut came four years ago as "Sproh Who?," is back this time playing the part of "Able Ted Agnew."

A cast of thousands has been assembled here for the three-night special, being carried by all the networks. The dialogue, carefully done by the best writers in the White House stable, is lengthy—but the essential message boils down to seven short words: Dick and Ted can do the job.

The basic notion the Republicans want to convey to the country is that they are the new professionals in government, far more reliable than George McGovern and the "amateurs" who paraded across the television screen in last month's late-night Miami Beach production.

Historic Shift

If they can sell this notion, it will represent a historic shift in the public perception of the two parties. For more years than most people can remember, the Democrats have been the party of government in America—the party of the political professionals—while the Republicans have been the amateurs and outsiders, clamoring for a chance to try their hands at the reins.

Only once in the last 40 years have the Republicans been able to elect a professional politician as President, and that man, Richard Nixon, squeaked in by the narrowest of margins in 1968.

Now, the Republicans believe, the "amateurish" performance of McGovern and his people gives them an opportunity, not just to win re-election by a far more comfortable margin, but to establish a new image for themselves as the party of competence and governmental know-how.

Unlike the Democrats, who emphasized that most of their delegates were political novices and who paraded a set of unknowns across the podium, the Republican convention is planned almost proudly as a showcase for officeholders. Two-thirds of the Republican governors, half the senators, a fourth of the representatives and more than a score of mayors are included among the delegates—a far higher proportion than in the Democratic convention—and many of them have been given prominent places on the program.

The Republicans' emphasis on professionalism is designed to

exploit what they think is a widespread display of amateurishness by Governor in the last of a new show called "The Professionals." But his floundering vice-presidential choice scheduled to appear on television until 3 a.m., and of a series of blunders that the tortuous trail of Eagleton to Sargent convinced the Republic basic doubts had been the public mind about competence to be President.

A White Pap

Every effort is being made to fan these doubts of a kind of credibility gap. The platform committee television cameras to McGovern's ability to questions of national international diplomatic reform. Envoy administrator William Haus went so far as to reporters copies of a "white paper" on charging that its was so sloppy as to disauthor. "If this is it competence we can't a McGovern administrator. Ruckelshaus, holding meant as if it were a huge, "Then the count in trouble."

All this is a far cry days when Republicans ers promised to disc government if they ever power. Now, there c his best managers, think the new line will than the old.

They may well be two cautions should t mind. The McGovern see a deep suspicion of erment and profesio cians in the land, and McGovern's amateur yet prove to be an ad the campaign.

On the other side, haps more important, t licans have yet to est tite to professionalism. people who managed t diplomacy, the SAIT the new economic p such skill are the s who brought us the R and Carswell norina the botched-up Water

Doubts about their c competence extend his public ranks. As national chairman, I said at a closed-door t the Republican state the other day. "If a blow a 36-point lead, mize for the R2-elec President can."

It may be well to the campaign is a t advanced before decid professionals" are for

The Nixon Celebration

By James Reston

Obviously, Richard Nixon has achieved political success. He has survived while all the others who were around when he first came to Washington as a minor official in Franklin Roosevelt's Office of Price Administration have died, or retired or dropped out of the race.

Even Harry Truman out there in Independence, Mo., and Lyndon Johnson, more worried about his health down there in Texas than is generally realized, not to mention Mr. Nixon's contemporaries in the House and Senate in the Forties and early Fifties, respect his endurance and political skill. So it is no wonder that the delegates here are more enthusiastic about him than at any time since he came into national politics.

Holding the Center

By capturing the center of the American political struggle, which the Democrats held for so long and Sen. McGovern gave up in a fit of abandonment, Mr. Nixon has proved he was an astute and maybe even a great politician. The question now is whether he will be a great President.

When he accepted the presidential nomination here four years ago, he said that America needed leaders to "match the greatness of her people." The "great question," he said then, was "whether we shall continue for four more years the policies of the last five years." Then he defined his answer to the question: "When," he said, "the strongest

nation in the world t down for four years with no end in sight

"When the richest t world can't manage economy;

"When the nation greatest tradition of law is plagued by un lawlessness;

"When the Presid United States can't abroad or to any m home without fear c demonstration—then for new leadership i

Well, Mr. Nixon d respect and finally desires most—the affe party, for he has dea with the politics of h tial problems. But c remains.

The war, the up the inflation and the are still with us, and al Guard is mobilize out of town, just in t

"The party that s self," Mr. Nixon s Aug. 8, 1968, "will un But it hasn't happen achieved the political mission. He has w legions of his party the Democrats, who t ly dismembered them struggle—and for t that's enough for the to celebrate in Miami the real question no Mr. Nixon. He has, adversity very well; t do now that he has t of his party and th still divided and trou

Letters

Dublin Festival

Thomas Quinn Curtiss gives much-deserved praise to the Dublin Theater Festival while reporting that financial troubles threaten to darken a truly original theater showcase for Irish and foreign playwrights, actors and directors. That could, as Mr. Curtiss persuasively points out, strike a blow at Ireland's national traditions and international prestige. Also, this festival, like most meeting-places of the mind and the heart, fulfills a function which every civilized nation owes to its people, namely, to employ its own and foreign artists—in theater, music, dance, folklore, the visual arts, etc.—as a bridge to bring in outsiders who might otherwise never hear or think of Dublin as a crossroads of the arts.

I wonder how many of us realize that (1) a festival makes a country put its best foot forward and keep it there long after the festival is over; (2) every

time a representative international festival is born, "the defenses of Peace" are strengthened everywhere, and in this way we serve UNESCO's primary purpose; (3) each time a festival dies somewhere in the world, whatever the reason, there is a rip in the universal fabric we call Civilization.

The loss of the Dublin Theater Festival would cause this kind of tear and be deeply felt, even resented, at a time when too many nations, big and small, are sniping and striking at one another's innocent bystanders. God knows, what we desperately need is more, not less, festivals capable of being magnets, like the Dublin one, for drawing together peoples of different nations and so smooth the way for more and more human contacts, better and better understanding, and above all, greater respect for the spiritual values by which we live and grow in dignity.

MAURICE KURTZ.

Paris.

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it Says Kept U.S. Armed'

condition endship

Aug. 20 (AP).—Egyptian Anwar Sadat revealed he had been in contact with leaders throughout 1971 if he failed to keep them of my initiatives, noted the Breshnev-Nixon ending.

in a radio interview here tonight that he extended the hand of to Egypt, "but on the justice" then "I would about hesitating." interview with Benoni a specialist in Middle East, Mr. Sadat spelled conditions. Sadat takes note of the our cause, if they wish the things to a different than up till now, well," he would "seize if friendship." noted that the Israeli peace, and by implication which is supported by States, "is a peace an Egyptian defeat, support" because it "territorial concessions from the war."

at said that despite his less, the Soviet Union to supply offensive to Egypt, while the ates was, in his view, offensive weapons to the Russians "did not I, or did not want to the gravity of my I was thus forced to attitude with theirs, to give them a first await their reaction." w in coming," Mr. Sa- "I take into account Soviet apparatus is I does not take decid- I await their reply whatever step for change correction, art a light, I finish it, it proves it."

Advisers Remain Aug. 20 (UPI).—Russia reduced its military in Egypt to perhaps the since 1955, leaving 300 men behind, porces said today. porces also said that a newspaper editor has at they described as t press criticism of the nce the Russian pull- a month ago, accusing a of breaking a friend- and predicting fur- oil in relations. res said that some 100 s in military schools ty more than 300 other with Egyptian units that remained of the vices the Russians had Soviet presence started rms deal in 1955.

Abdul Khodus, editor of ar El Yon newspaper, a Russia had failed to a 15-year treaty of signed last year. He further diplomatic ater, he said, Russia's on secrecy was pre- full discussion of the tween Cairo and Mos- a broke the treaty, Mr. id, when it would not the weapons it asked so when it agreed with States to "isolate the it crisis."

Launches Satellite

Aug. 20 (WP).—Japan's fourth earth satellite with a rocket compar- us to the U.S. Minute- s at Tokyo University's atute, in the Southern y of Uchinoura, fired and observation satel- th a four-stage MU-4s is 30 pounds heavier, satellite Shimei launch- September, and eight r than Japan's first nsual, orbited in Feb- emphasized that the ocket program is meant u purposes and does u conventional guid- control techniques asso- military rocketry.

Best ng after cargots

3 legs with garlic, or of any of those French chovy here, Ustinov, no an mouth, you no Available in French Listerine.



CAPTURED—Ahmad Zaid (left) and Adnan Hasham were arrested in Rome Saturday for last week's bombing of an El Al airliner. Photograph was taken by the two English girls who said they were duped into carrying the bomb aboard hidden in a tape recorder.

Charged With Attempted Mass Homicide

2 Seized in Rome in El Al Bombing

ROME, Aug. 20 (NYT).—The Rome police arrested two men yesterday, the bearers of an Indian and of a Jordanian passport, who they believe plotted to bomb an Israeli jetliner that was carrying 149 passengers and crew to Tel Aviv on Wednesday. They were charged today with attempted multiple homicide. If convicted, they could be sentenced to 15 years in prison.

The men were spotted between the fashionable Via Veneto and the central railroad station by two municipal guards who recognized them from photographs that had been transmitted to the Italian security and intelligence services and to the international police during the last few days. The photographs had been taken by two 18-year-old British girls, Ruth Watkins and Audrey Walton, whom the two men had dated here for a week. The girls were persuaded by the men to board the Israeli aircraft, here on Wednesday, bringing along a parting gift that the police afterward said contained a timebomb. The bomb went off shortly after the plane's departure, causing only minor injuries.

The girls later told a newsmen that the two men had asked last week for the negatives of the pictures that had been taken of them but had neglected to ask for two rolls of undeveloped film. One of the two suspects arrested yesterday morning had shaved his beard in an apparent attempt to avoid detection.

When they found they had been discovered, they first took refuge in a bar nearby and then tried to escape in a cab. But they were soon stopped by a police car and seized without resistance. According to Giuseppe Parlato, Rome's police chief, the two men admitted having met the girls and giving them a cassette player. But, Mr. Parlato added, they repeatedly denied any knowledge that a bomb had been placed in the machine.

Names in Passports The two men were identified from their passports as Ahmad Zaid, 24, a student born in Baghdad, and Adnan Mohammed Ali Hasham, 29, a merchant. But the police were in doubt about the authenticity of the documents.

The two men were carrying a tent when they were seized. The police also found on them a camera, a small radio, two address books, \$350 in Italian and American currency and letters written in Arabic. They also carried tickets for the railroad station's luggage depot, where the men had deposited two large brown suitcases and a small black one.

The police said that the suspects had taken a train to Venice on Thursday. A doorman had seen them the night before hurriedly leaving their apartment in suburban Rome together with an alerted man, apparently alerted by the news that the Israeli jet they are said to have sabotaged had not been destroyed.

Other Suspects The police in Venice and Trieste also were reported to be interested in the two men's previous moves. One of them was said to have been a frequent visitor to Yugoslavia during the last four months, and there were suspicions of their involvement in recent sabotage attempts on an oil pipeline and an Israeli ship on the border between Italy and Yugoslavia.

U.S. Is Reported to Intercede On Exit Fees for Soviet Jews

By Bernard Gwertzman WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 (NYT).—Secretary of State William P. Rogers said three Jewish leaders at a meeting Friday that the administration has expressed its concern to the Soviet government over the new, costly fees levied on Soviet Jews seeking to emigrate, Jewish sources said. The meeting at the State Department, which was attended by a ranking White House official, came in the wake of administration concern over the anger in American Jewish circles about the impact that the new fees—ranging from \$5,000 to \$25,000, depending on the emigrant's level of education—may have on the ability of Soviet Jews to emigrate.

Nixon's Trip The administration had been telling Jewish groups that President Nixon's trip to Moscow in May cleared the way for continuing emigration of Soviet Jews to Israel on a large scale. Because of the high fees, Jewish organizations here believe that it will be virtually impossible for educated Soviet Jews to leave for Israel. The new exit decree took effect a week ago, but was not made public in the Soviet Union. News of it was relayed by Jewish activists through American news- men stationed in Moscow, and it was confirmed by the American Embassy.

In the few days since word of the new fees became known, several prominent Jewish organizations have urged President Nixon to inform the Soviet Union that the current state of improved Soviet-American relations would be endangered by this new law.

Rockefeller Statement Last Sunday, Gov. Nelson Rockefeller said in Israel that Mr. Nixon and Soviet leaders had reached "an agreement" permit-

ting 36,000 Soviet Jews a year to go to Israel. The next day, Mr. Rockefeller qualified this by saying that no formal agreement had been reached—only a "meeting of the minds."

The three leaders invited by Mr. Rogers to the State Department were Max M. Fisher, a major fund-raiser for the Republican party, who is also chairman of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds; Jacob Stein, chairman of the Conference of Presidents of Major Jewish Organizations; and Richard Maass, chairman of the National Conference on Soviet Jewry.

Oil Companies See Progress In Talks With Arab Countries

BEIRUT, Aug. 20 (UPI).—Western oil companies and Arab producing nations have realized "great progress" in negotiating the states' demands for more participation in the industry, oil sources said tonight.

A full agreement between the two sides may be reached later this week, the sources said. "The companies have come to realize that we are serious in implementing the principle of participation," Ahmed Zaki Yamani, the Saudi Arabian oil minister, said.

Mr. Yamani, who is leading the Arab side in the talks, was speaking to newsmen after a two-hour session with the company representatives.

Arthur Palmer, spokesman for the companies, said the two sides will meet again at 6 p.m. tomorrow. He refused to discuss the progress of the negotiations. The talks started yesterday in a mountaintop hotel here, with Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Kuwait, Abu Dhabi and Qatar on one side and representatives of Standard Oil, New Jersey, Standard Oil of California, Texaco, Mobil, British Petroleum, Shell and CFP of France on the other. The companies have agreed in principle to Arab demands for

20 percent participation, but the two sides are in dispute over details. The sources said company representatives submitted proposals to the producing nations aimed at averting a showdown over the states' demands. The offer, details of which are not known, apparently accounted for the breakthrough in the negotiations, the sources said.

If agreement is reached, Mr. Yamani said, each of the countries involved in the negotiations will pursue the talks separately with the companies.

Among the 15 are two Yugoslavians, Milan Baresic and Andjelko Brankovic, convicted in last year's murder of Yugoslav Ambassador Vladimir Rolovic. Police said they believed the escapees were in hideouts all over the country. Kuma Prison authorities have started an investigation into the escape.

Czech Party Denies Husak Lied on Trials

No Promise Broken, French Reds Told

PRAGUE, Aug. 20 (Reuters).—The Czechoslovak Communist party newspaper, Rude Pravo, yesterday denied that the recent subversion trials had broken a promise made by party leader Gustav Husak to a leading French Communist.

It accused Western media of spreading an "enormous and transparent lie" in affirming that Mr. Husak had gone back on an assurance given last February to Roland Leroy, a French politburo member.

The traditionally Moscow-aligned French party last month issued a statement criticizing the trials, in which 46 liberals have been given sentences ranging up to six and a half years in prison. The statement said it did not believe the official Czechoslovak claim that the trials were directed against subversive activities rather than political dissent. It indicated that the French party considered that Mr. Husak had broken a promise of "no political trials" given to Mr. Leroy.

No Direct Reference Rude Pravo made no mention of this statement, but the article was clearly intended as an answer to it.

It said: "Mr. Husak informed the French comrade that we were waging, and would continue to wage, a struggle against the right-wing with political means, and that nobody would be brought to court for his views and actions in the crisis years of 1968-69."

"The Western mass media try to affirm that the conviction of disrupters of the Socialist order means that there has been a departure from this standpoint. However, that is an enormous and transparent lie."

Soviet Dissident's Plea MOSCOW, Aug. 20 (UPI).—Soviet dissidents today petitioned the Federal Assembly of Czechoslovakia to release and rehabilitate persons convicted of alleged subversive activities.

Copies of the petition, signed by 37 persons, were made available to Western correspondents. The signers included several prominent scientists, among them chemist Benjamin Levich and mathematician Igor Shafarevich.

Britain Is Expected to Liberalize Laws on Pubs' Hours of Operation

LONDON, Aug. 20 (Reuters).—Britain's pubs may be open for all-day drinking in many parts of the country under legislation planned for the next session of Parliament, political sources said yesterday.

In addition, a general liberalization of the liquor laws is likely to give 18-year-olds the right to buy drinks in bars. The age limit now is 16.

The easier laws will follow the general continental pattern. Plans for the government bill will be made known in Queen Elizabeth's speech opening the new session of Parliament on Oct. 17, the sources said.

Present laws compel public houses to close for several hours each afternoon. It is likely that more power will be given to local licensing authorities to fix opening hours to suit local demand.

Tourist centers and seaside resorts probably will be able to open their pubs all day long.

And London and other big cities, where night life is a major attraction, probably will let public houses and bars stay open past the present 11 p.m. closing.

296 Are Dead in South Korea After Heaviest Rain Since '25

SEOUL, Aug. 20 (AP).—South Korea's heaviest rains since 1925 swept southward today after killing at least 296 persons and causing millions of dollars worth of destruction in the northern sector of the nation.

The Disaster Control Center in Seoul expected the final death toll to be much higher. In addition to the known dead, the control center said 68 persons were missing. It said 262 were injured and more than 225,000 were left homeless by the rain, which fell on the South Korean capital and its neighboring areas Friday and yesterday.

Hardest hit was the Seoul area, where 180 persons were killed, 34 were missing and 154 were injured. Property damage was estimated by government officials at more than \$3 million.

15 Inches of Rain After dumping more than 15 inches of rain in and around Seoul, the rain front weakened as it moved over four southern provinces, where floods were reported along rivers this morning.

Road and rail traffic was paralyzed in central and northern sectors of the nation, Transportation Ministry officials said.

Most of the deaths were caused by floods and landslides. One slide near a highway in northern Seoul swept away 15 homes, killing at least 33 persons.

President Chung Hee Park ordered his cabinet ministers to mobilize manpower, equipment and material for rescue operations. Hundreds were reported man-

Fire Emergency Lingers in City In North Russia

MOSCOW, Aug. 20 (Reuters).—More than 5,000 persons battling major peatland and forest fires near the 11th-century Russian city of Yaroslavl today as a state of emergency there went into its 10th day.

Smoke from fires nearer the Soviet capital clouded Moscow for several hours this morning, prompting speculation that outbreaks in the Moscow region could be getting worse.

An official said that at Yaroslavl, a city of 500,000 inhabitants, 185 miles north of Moscow, army units and factory workers had the area's month-old fires under control. There had been no casualties and no official estimate yet of damage, he said.

Some 400 acres of parched peatland and forest were still ablaze well outside the city, which is on the Volga River, but fires in several areas have been extinguished, the official said. He said the city had escaped damage, and smoke over Yaroslavl was thinning out.

In Moscow, residents had sore throats and eyes from the smoke once more, after a clearer day here yesterday. It was not known if the smoke meant new flareups to the east or if it involved only a wind change.

On Friday a senior Soviet fire official said peat and forest fires near Moscow were under control. He said there had been no casualties in the area. There have been persistent, unconfirmed reports of deaths among firemen and damage to buildings.

Floods, Drought in India NEW DELHI, Aug. 20 (Reuters).—Delayed monsoon rains and drought in different regions have combined to claim at least 300 lives, according to reports reaching here.

At least 50 people are feared to have drowned in floodwaters in northern Uttar Pradesh State. At the same time, some 250 people have died of starvation in the perennially drought-affected eastern state of Bihar, according to figures provided by legislators.

In the usually arid western state of Rajasthan, the government has initiated emergency measures following 10 days of heavy rains.

Taipei Typhoon Toll TAIPEI, Aug. 20 (Reuters).—The death toll from Typhoon Betty, which cut across northern Taiwan on Thursday, has risen to 15, the Central News Agency reported yesterday.

Snow Surprises Austria VIENNA, Aug. 20 (UPI).—Snow and rain storms ended a month-long heat wave in Austria today, blocking mountain passes and causing chaos on the roads.

A snowstorm on the Grossglockner, Austria's highest peak, forced police to bar the road. On other mountain ranges, many tourists were caught by surprise and stranded.

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By Warren Weaver Jr.

Same Site, Same Cast, Same Script, Same . . .

MIAMI BEACH (NYT)—A special air of unreality hung over one of the most surreal of American cities last week. Signs proclaimed that a national political convention was to be held here. A vanguard of recognizable political types gathered in the garish hotels for preliminary meetings. Reporters wrote stories and television took pictures.

But everyone knew that when the Republican party officially opens its exercise in self-congratulation today, nothing unexpected is going to happen—almost literally nothing. About 2,700 delegates and alternates will be on hand, and there is a very real chance that they will not be asked to make a single decision.

The party is not assembling to choose new leaders, much less to debate any such choice. The old leaders, Richard Nixon and Spiro Agnew, will do very nicely, thank you. Satisfaction with the winning team of 1968 blanketed Miami Beach as heavily as the mid-August humidity.

No Suspense

True, two Republican Congressmen of some ambition, Paul (Pete) McCloskey of California and John Ashbrook of Ohio, checked into town early, but they seemed very nearly as obscure now as eight months earlier when they tried to challenge the President in the primaries, from the left and right respectively, to no real effect.

The absence of suspense in the main function of the convention—to pick the national ticket—is the curse of the one-term incumbent President. Unless he is prepared to dump his running mate, as Dwight Eisenhower considered doing once and Franklin Roosevelt actually did twice, he faces a convention that is little more than an elaborate, over-staged rally, hard to rouse to enthusiasm, much less excitement.

The Democratic meeting in the same hall six weeks ago was chaotic, unmanaged and seemingly endless, but it was alive. So were the Republican conventions of 1952 and 1964 when the intra-party competition was fierce. But for Richard Nixon and his



contented colleagues, this week can only be a time to dramatize their achievements and their leadership before a national television audience.

All last week the Platform Committee and its subdivisions listened to the pleas and demands of those who somehow believed (A) that mention of a subject or stand in a party's national platform moves it toward realization, and (B) that the Republican convention might accept some ideas that the Nixon administration had not already stamped "prime" or at least "choice."

Academic

"I hope the lobbyists are getting well paid for their efforts," one Republican observed. "I'll be strictly coincidental if any of this gets into the platform. That's already at the printers." Key platform planks announced Friday supported the President's terms for ending the Vietnam war, called for a strong defense establishment and rejected amnesty for war service resisters. The proposed platform, which will be presented to the

convention this week for expected approval, charged that the Democratic party "has been seized by a radical clique which seeks our nation's past and would brighten its future." Some of the language was tougher than that used by the President.

Adopted, for ratification by the convention, was a new plan that will expand the size of the next national meeting by 50 percent or more, thus, at least in theory, "opening up" the party. But the power pattern remains basically little changed: the smaller, more conservative and more insecure states carrying more weight than their GOP votes seem to justify.

During the debate, Charles T. Lanigan, the New York state Republican chairman, argued that the plan which eventually was adopted would "freeze the Republican party into the same sectional politics that have torn us apart in the past." But Ben J. Clayburgh of North Dakota charged that the liberal alternative plan was "an effort to stomp the deck against rural America."

The only startling moment of the convention may be in the street rather than in the hall.

The ragged collection of young demonstrators that has become a fringe feature of the nominating process gathered in Miami last week, making the customary ominous noises. They even published their planned activities in a 24-page Tactical Manual, complete with maps and photographs.

On Wednesday evening, when the President and Vice-President are scheduled to bring the convention to its climax with acceptance speeches, the demonstrators will try to block their arrival by occupying the streets adjoining the hall. The Rev. Daniel J. Berrigan and David T. Dellinger led a news conference in New York last week that the Wednesday demonstration would line the road with "admissible evidence" of the administration's "war crimes." Father Berrigan, who did not plan to go to Miami himself, said the protesters would "hold up to their [the nominees'] eyes burning children, death masks, limbs, weeping faces, photos, puppets," making the street a "gambit of shame."

But the police and Secret Service have been preparing for weeks for possible trouble.

Schiller Factor

Mr. Schiller, whose popularity helped the Social Democrats into office in 1969, is out but not down. He has given an otherwise bland German summer with dark hints, demands and threats, culminating in the specter of his defection to the conservative opposition.

Mr. Schiller has his price. The Ministry of Economics was apparently too high for Mr. Brandt, just as the Schiller demand for an assured parliamentary seat with the Social Democrats was apparently too high for Mr. Brandt.

The Social Democrats are hoping that the political shock Mr. Schiller left will be taken up by his popular successor as the cabinet's "superminister," Helmut Schmidt, who is considered a consummate politician.

But this still leaves Mr. Brandt the public image of a man who lost his footing while keeping his head last spring when, at the cost of his governmental majority, he rammed through parliamentary ratification of the treaties of his controversial Eastern policy of improved relations with the Soviet Union and Poland.

Too Democratic

In terms of the autumn campaign, Mr. Brandt is considered in both opposition and government quarters too much a democrat to deal resolutely with ambitious cabinet colleagues and young, Utopian-minded Socialists in his party who will not play on his team. "He just cannot get out of his own skin and discipline the naughty boys," an aide who thoroughly admires Mr. Brandt, remarked.

Long-standing disagreement between his two chief aides, State Secretary Egon Bahr and Chancellor Minister Ernst Ehmke, has sharpened during the last months to the point at which some here expect Mr. Bahr to supplant Mr. Ehmke as minister in a second Brandt cabinet.

Mr. Brandt also is having problems in presenting himself as a

West Germany Is Girding For Bitter, Close Election

By David Binder

BONN (NYT)—West Germany faces an extraordinary federal election in late autumn that will probably be decided by only a handful of the 40 million voters, so narrow is the margin between the antagonists.

A poll has indicated that if the election were held now, the government would get 50 percent of the vote to 48 percent for the opposition.

Strangely, neither the leading politicians nor their parties appear in shape for what promises to be one of the most bitter of the country's postwar political campaigns. Campaigning is due to start in October and the election is expected to be called for Dec. 3.

Willy Brandt, the Social Democratic chancellor, is still tainted from his holiday in Norway, as is his Christian Democratic rival, Rainer Barzel, now on vacation in Portugal. Both leaders are having difficulties with their parties.

Mr. Brandt's main problem concerns his former economic and finance minister, Karl Schiller, who resigned in anger on July 7.

resolute leader qualified for the position. The election will be a bitter one, with Brandt taking up formal campaign with Peking in the December elections.

Foreign Minister Walter Scheel, Mr. Brandt's Free Democratic partner in the governing coalition, is going to visit Peking.

Although his party won only 5.5 percent of the vote in 1969, barely enough to boost Mr. Brandt into the chancellorship, Mr. Scheel's growing authority and the 50-percent vote of his fellow cabinet liberals, Interior Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Agriculture Minister Josef Ertl have given the Free Democrats reason to look for a stronger showing.

The last authoritative poll of the electorate, taken in July by the Allensbach Institute, shows the Social Democrats and their liberal coalition partners getting 50 percent of the vote and the Christian Union parties, headed by Mr. Barzel, 48 percent. That could be enough to keep the Brandt-Scheel coalition in business for four more years.

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J. Robert Schaezel
Willy Brandt

U.S. Envoy to EEC Saying Good-Bye

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS (NYT)—The European community is shortly to lose its staunchest American friend, and the Common Market capital its most indefatigable tennis player. Both qualities are found in J. Robert Schaezel, U.S. ambassador to the EEC for the past six years, who is ending a State Department career which began in 1945.

In a city where shuffling of diplomatic posts is a commonplace, a sad sense of occasion attends his departure. This reflects not merely a personal liking among Europeans for his droll yet trenchant approach to common problems, but approval about losing his pro-European voice at a time when the Atlantic dialogue suffers from strain and uncertainty.

Mr. Schaezel commends the sentiment that "anyone who thinks he knows what is going on could not have been paying attention," so he avoids definitive statements about the uneasy but profitable relationship between the United States and the EEC. The diplomatic crossfire in the past two years which has involved monetary, trade and economic matters testifies to what Mr. Schaezel sees as a mutual insensitivity between the United States and the EEC. Increasingly, both sides have been operating under the pressure of domestic circumstances and those advocates of the partnership concept across the Atlantic, he says, have fallen silent in recent years.

Traffic in Myths

His first job in retirement is to write a policy-oriented book commissioned by the Council of Foreign Relations—promised to be "short, quick and dirty"—on what should be done to improve this state of affairs. The priority must be to destroy the two-way traffic in myths between Europe and the United States. Unless both sides come to grips with this, the currency of discussion could become devalued to the status of sloganizing.

On America's part the most strongly entrenched myth is that the European community already exists as an effective, dynamic and perhaps terrorably self-interested entity. Whereas, as

Mr. Schaezel points out, the Common Market is in fact still in relatively early stages of maturity. Its progress in trade and agriculture is undoubted, but the policies in every other area are not only obscure but very long term.

"In finance, energy, environment and social policies," says Mr. Schaezel, "there is no community of present reality." This candid perception is akin to the realization that the emperor was wearing no clothes, but it is up to work, especially under the Nixon administration, to convince American opinion of it.

The myth persists, too, that Europe is protectionist and explains why the United States now takes some 40 percent of Japanese exports while Europe receives only 4 percent as a result of the tariff wall the EEC has built.

Mr. Schaezel insists these assumptions are generally false, or at least not specifically accurate. So far as trade policy is concerned, the EEC is no more protectionist than the United States. Moreover, as yet the Japanese have not tried to penetrate the European markets as energetically as they have in America.

Following hard on the fiction over trading policy, Mr. Schaezel says, is the fallacy about defense: That Europe prospers be-

hind the American strategic arm and makes a miserable contribution to its own protection. Mr. Schaezel observes that the United States has 310,000 men in Europe contrasting with its allies' almost three million under arms. The cost of maintaining an American presence here is \$3 billion a year whereas Europe spends an annual \$26 billion.

But incomprehensions work just as effectively in the other direction—that America is becoming isolationist and isolationist, for instance. The concept of the American selling price on the former and the increasing stringency in the presidential campaign over defense commitments have not helped, according to Mr. Schaezel, to assuage European fear about both these.

There is also the belief that the American balance-of-payments difficulties have been a handicap to U.S. multi-nationalists to "buy up" Europe. In fact, he says, there is no relationship between the trade deficit and funds used by U.S. companies to purchase foreign industry. He cites a recent survey of American subsidiaries in France which found they paid proportionately more taxes and contributed more to exports than French-owned companies. "U.S. firms operating in Europe have a much stronger relationship with European balance-of-payments surpluses than with American deficits," he contends.

Mr. Schaezel attributes these mutual misunderstandings not to perversity but rather "the element of sheer complexity" this period of inevitable change is bringing to bear on the subject of great powers to influence events—indicating the abrupt ouster of Russians from Egypt and Britain's inability to prevent the "insane" policy against the Ugandan Asians that General Amin is pursuing.

All the reference points are changing," he says, "and it's true of Europe no less than elsewhere that the public senses this confusion and lack of direction. I think there is a feeling of real bafflement with the United States which should not be condemned, but whose causes we ought to understand."

However, this does not excuse the "incoherence" with the Common Market handled trade negotiations with the United States earlier this year, even though he thinks the administration has put an unrealistic schedule on the proposed round of GATT talks next year. To prevent a repetition of similar bad grace, Mr. Schaezel thinks U.S.-European relations should be the subject of the closest scrutiny at this fall's Paris summit of the Common Market and four succeeding nations.

A Special Case

"It is not for me to presume to tell this summit what its priorities should be. This is a priority European matter. Nonetheless, if the summit subsumes in its review of links with third countries—the special consideration it should give to relations with America, this could be unhelpful and even harmful."

It is fortunate that though Mr. Schaezel will soon have to take a peripheral role in discussions about the Atlantic relationship, he will not be lost to it altogether. There is the book, and commissioned articles to write in the first months of his "retirement," and after that possibly a university job. He's 55 and still has much to do.

The immediate prospect is three whole weeks of protocol farewells to which this Californian is not looking forward. With all modesty he would prefer just to slip away. Will he revisit Europe? "I might come back from time to time to eat."

An article on this page last week on trade officials mentioned in Brussels by individual states in the United States was erroneously attributed. It was actually written by David Haworth, a special correspondent of the International Herald Tribune in Brussels.

God's Vengeance on Ancient Mesopotamia

By Jim Hoagland

BAGHDAD (WF)—If the Garden of Eden did exist in this corner of ancient Mesopotamia, as Iraqis sometimes claim, God's vengeance on the land has been truly harsh and unrelenting. Baghdad's summer can seem as if it were fabricated to give reality to Rimbaud's vision of a season in Hell.

It is only partly the weather. The sun begins in mid-morning to scald the long dusty avenues that parallel the Tigris River. Sweltering Baghdadis elbow each other for the shade of awnings and building ledges as aggressively as pedestrians elsewhere maneuver for street position during drenching downpours.

By noon, the city's 1.5 million residents have begun to withdraw. The streets are soon virtually deserted, given over to the sun and a burning wind that blows in from the desolate salt-loaded fields around this Middle Eastern capital.

An occasional automobile passes through with its windows rolled up in the 120-degree heat—not because the driver has air conditioning to save but because he wants to escape the city's fiery breath. Fumes of dust skeletons slowly over the 270-year-old walls of the brown and torpid summer waters of the Tigris.

A daytime monochrome of brown brick and dust, Baghdad revives only at dusk with the opening of the river-bank "casinos," as the small open-air cafes illuminated by softly glowing red, blue and yellow lights are called here. Poetically minded Iraqis gather to spin modern and more mundane versions of the 1,001 tales Scheherazade is supposed to have doled out to Caliph Harun al-Rashid in ancient Baghdad.

They also come to pass judgment on the day's masgof catch. Iraq's premier delicacy is a two to three-foot-long, carp-like fish that is gutted in front of the customer, spiced and then stretched across wooden spikes to form a taut oval.

While the patron sips beer and gazes for the next hour, the masgof becomes one of half a dozen staked out in a circle around a smoking wood fire. While the fish sizzles, the barabaras of Baghdad life, which has shaped one of the world's most violent political tempers, slips away for a moment.

But not very far away. Supplication and intrigue have become the driving forces of human contact in Iraq, which has been afflicted by four major government upheavals and innumerable assassinations, official executions and lengthy detentions of the politically minded since 1958.

Royalties, Communists and Baathists have taken turns tor-

turing and killing each other, and an awesome reputation has grown up around the secret police and their bugging devices. Iraqis seem to be firmly convinced that virtually every conversation they have is monitored either mechanically or by a spy. Even government officials whose jobs should lead to contact with foreigners beg off from seeing them, obviously in fear that they will be come suspect by the ultra-sensory security forces.

A visitor comes quickly to share the tension of the Iraqis.

The unending fear of omnipresent bugging and spying may be exaggerated, especially in view of the government's record for efficiency in many other areas. But few Iraqis are willing to test it. "You only get one mistake," one whispered.

The barrenness of human con-

tact and of the countryside around Baghdad are pathetic reminders for a country once and civilization. Irrigations, destruction and neglect have erased many of the fine irrigation systems that made the Tigris-Euphrates area the world's most important agricultural center, thousands of years before Christ.

But an extraordinary record of the millennium of evolving cultures has been preserved and is stunningly displayed in the Iraqi National Museum, one of the world's great collections of antiquities. It is a tribute to the Iraqis' passion for his heritage.

The visitor wanders through Assyrian, Chaldean and other civilizations that have vanished. From the finely and delicately carved ivory minutiae of a lady known as the Mona Lisa of Nimrud, to a large stone relief of a

lion from the gate of Nebuchadnezzar's palace, to the 35-ton winged, human-headed bulls of Assyria, history comes alive in some of ancient man's finest artifacts.

Many of the artifacts have been smashed, broken and somehow patched back together. "In that, they resemble much of Iraq's recent life," a Western resident of Baghdad says. His own favorite to the museum is an Assyrian relief from 710 B.C. called "Four Officials."

The 10-foot-tall stone men wear robes of authority and carry scepters, ready to use them as batons. Time has worn away their faces; only the eyes remain, staring out. The background has been erased too. "Faded men of power, ruling with the sword," a Westerner muses. "Do things change so much?"

Nationalist forces under Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek had been fighting the Japanese, as had Communist Chinese forces under Mao Tse-tung and Chou En-lai.

Gen. Albert G. Wedemeyer, commander of U.S. forces in China, was also chief of staff to Gen. Chiang, and the United States had an observer group at Communist headquarters in Yenan. The two Chinese forces were not cooperating but, nevertheless, both were supposed to know the location of American missions. In this case they did not because the area was occupied by the Japanese.

Warned of Danger

The Birch group found the Japanese cooperative on the first day of the mission, but was warned of danger if it proceeded into the Communist area. Despite the warnings, Capt. Birch led his group forward, and they encountered some Communist troops. Capt. Birch, who was fluent in Chinese, was allowed to pass, but according to the records Lt. Tung noticed that Capt. Birch's attitude was "a little severe." He told Capt. Birch he thought his conduct was "dangerous," but the captain replied:

"Never mind. I want to see how the Communists treat Americans. I don't mind if they kill me, for America will then stop the Communist movement with atomic bombs."

Nevertheless, Capt. Birch let Lt. Tung do the talking to the next two groups, and there were no incidents. At Hwang Kao railroad station that afternoon the Chinese were more belligerent. Lt. Tung reported that

fact to Capt. Birch, who reacted by taking a hands-on-bip stance and telling one of the Chinese: "Well! So you want to disarm us. At present the Americans have liberated the whole world, and you want to stop us and disarm us. Are you bandits?"

By this time the Birch party was surrounded by 60 to 70 armed Chinese. After some delay, they told the party it could proceed, but Capt. Birch refused to be satisfied until taken to the commanding officer. When a Communist soldier started to lead them back where they had just been, Capt. Birch grabbed him at the back of the collar and said: "After all, what are you people? If I say bandits, you don't have the appearance of bandits. You are worse than bandits."

Lieutenant Shot

A short distance farther, the leader of about 20 armed Communists ordered his men to load their guns and disarm Capt. Birch. Lt. Tung tried to intervene again, but was shot. He lost consciousness after hearing another shot and hearing Capt. Birch say he was hit in the leg and could not walk. A third shot apparently killed Capt. Birch, and he was bayoneted as well. Both men were left for dead, but Lt. Tung was rescued and returned to an American base, where he was interrogated at length. He lost an eye and a leg.

The others in the Birch group were detained nearly two months. They reported later that they were treated fairly well. Three of the Americans made out a joint report which substantiated Lt. Tung's, especially as to Capt.

Birch's attitude and the warnings he had been given.

Capt. Birch's body was recovered from a shallow grave, and after a Catholic service was buried with military honors on a hillside near Suichow.

A 10-page report on the incident, submitted to Gen. Wedemeyer by the judge advocate for the theater and dated Nov. 13, 1945, relied substantially on the eyewitness account by Lt. Tung. It concluded that "although Capt. Birch's conduct immediately prior to his death indicated a lack of good judgment and failure to take proper precautions in a dangerous situation, nevertheless the actions taken by the Chinese Communist army personnel tell short of according the rights and privileges due even to enemy prisoners of war and constituted murder." It added, "The shooting was done maliciously. The killing was completely without justification."

In Battle Action

With that conclusion, however, was the following statement: "Since the presence of the Birch party in the area had not been announced to the Communist, Nationalist or the Yenan Observer Group... and because the Communists were still in battle action, it was entirely proper for them to hold Birch and Tung until satisfied that they were friendly groups."

Further, in view of Birch's attitude and actions, the Communists were to a degree properly respectful at being termed 'bandits' and were not inclined to be immediately helpful."

The report also said, "From Lt. Tung's testimony, it seems clear that Birch was in no mood to

treat with the Communists and that his actions toward them were belligerent and contemptuous."

Gen. Wedemeyer wrote Aug. 31 to Mao Tse-tung about the incident, expressing gratitude for past cooperation and asking for a prompt investigation and report. A reply from Yenan asserted that Capt. Birch and Lt. Tung had been approached from the enemy's direction, had cursed the Communists who challenged them, and were shot in self-defense.

Wedemeyer's Role

About 10 years later, Gen. Wedemeyer wrote an article for Robert Welch's new journal, One Man's Opinion, and soon was listed on its editorial advisory committee. In 1958, Mr. Welch secretly organized the John Birch Society and changed the name of his magazine to American Opinion. Gen. Wedemeyer remained as an adviser through the October issue of 1961, several months after the rightist organization became public. But a few weeks later he told Newsweek magazine that he had left Mr. Welch.

"I knew John Birch as a captain in China," he said. "He provoked the attack on himself; he was arrogant. I warned Welch not to make a hero of Birch. That's why I quit. I think Welch is a dedicated, fine American, but he lacks good judgment."

Ironically, the military records which were finally released were held up a few additional days so that these disclosures could not cause embarrassment during President Nixon's trip to China.

The John Birch Story: Army's Reports on His Death Are Declassified

By Wesley McCune

(The author, a former correspondent for Time and Newsweek, is director of Group Research Inc., a Washington organization that monitors rightist organizations.)

WASHINGTON (WF)—In 1964, cavity manufacturer Robert Welch wrote a book, "The Life of John Birch," which told how an American Baptist missionary had been turned into a spy by the Chinese during World War II. The book was the first of a series of books by Mr. Welch on the life of John Birch, who was killed by Chinese Communist soldiers 10 days after Japan's surrender on Aug. 14, 1945.

In 1958, Mr. Welch organized the John Birch Society, and he remains its leader. Several state governors have proclaimed John Birch Day on the late captain's birthday, and Capt. Birch's parents participate in the society's activities. When the organization was flushed into public view in 1961, most of the publicity centered on Mr. Welch's charge that President Dwight D. Eisenhower was a "dedicated, conscious agent of the Communist conspiracy," but there was also a little speculation about who Capt. John Birch really was.

A few authorities suggested that he had provoked his own death, but the government refused to make public an official version. Mr. Welch injected the charge that Washington suppressed the news of Capt. Birch's death because of Communist influence. This was part of his "brand conspiracy" theme, and his last speech during the early months of 1963 included this passage:

"With his death and in his death the battle lines were drawn, in a struggle from which either Communism or Christian civilization must emerge with one completely triumphant and the other completely destroyed. Partly for these reasons, but even more because John Birch—in all of his short but outstanding career—so typified the best of America, we have named our organization in his memory."

Documents Declassified

Requests for Army records on the circumstances of Capt. Birch's death were refused at the time on the ground that they were classified "secret." However, persistent efforts by Samuel J. Archibald, the director of the Washington Office of the Freedom of Information Center at the University of Missouri, have resulted in declassification of the documents after nearly 27 years. About 50 pages of official reports make it clear that Capt. Birch, whose record had been very good, provoked a group of Chinese Communist soldiers into killing him and almost killing his Chinese adjutant, a Lt. Tung, by being demanding, threatening and arrogant. "The reports go into great detail about the mission Capt. Birch was leading at the time of his death."

Nine days after Japan's surrender, Capt. Birch was assigned to lead a small group of U.S. Chinese and Korean personnel to Suichow, in the interior of China, to collect Japanese files and check the airport for the Office of Strategic Services. Although the war was supposedly over, this territory was occupied by Japanese and their puppets, and there was still hostility.

[illegible][illegible]

GenElec	61.579	95	99%	99% ₂	99% ₂	-48	vLeht	25.000	60	99%	99%	99%
GenEl	5.3092	52	85	84	84		vLehtV	30.79f	7	15%	15%	15%
							vLehtCNL	50.89	50	65%	60%	60%

[illegible]

GIRR 3/15/2000	1	44%	44%		MilesLab 5/1/94	178	114%	116%	117%	-
GIRR 2/15/2010	1	37%	37%	37%	MpsisS1L 6/8/85	2	76	76	76	-
GIRMSI1L 4/8/7	23	68%	67%	68	AACMECA 4/8/1	8	55%	55%	55%	+

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**Come to
HOTELS**

PEANUTS
B.C.
L.I.L. ABNER
BEETLE BAILEY
MISS PEACH
BUZZ SAWYER
WIZARD of ID
REX MORGAN M.D.
POGO
RIP KIRBY

PEANUTS
YOU'RE LATE, DO YOU KNOW THAT?
YOU'VE BEEN LATE SINCE THE DAY YOU WERE BORN!
NOT BORN... "WHELPED"
SOME PEOPLE NEVER GET ANYTHING RIGHT

B.C.
YOU NEVER TAKE ME ANYWHERE.
WHERE WOULD YOU LIKE TO GO?
TO THE BEACH.

L.I.L. ABNER
GROWING OUT OF YOUR COMMON, EVERY DAY NECK IS THE ONLY "MISSING LINK" SKULL ON EARTH—
THE MUSEUM MUST HAVE IT! I'M AT YOUR MERCY!! NAME YOUR PRICE—
H-HOW 'BOUT A HUNDRED—
A HUNDRED THOUSAND? SIGN THIS RELEASE!!
STANDARD RELEASE
I solemnly swear, having received \$100,000.00 from the Museum, that within 60 days the Museum is entitled to my skull.
Signed—
Abner

BEETLE BAILEY
WE MADE A PACT TO JOIN THE FAT-WATCHER'S PROGRAM
LOOK AT THEM HOLD ONTO EACH OTHER FOR MORAL SUPPORT
BACK SO SOON?
WE COULDN'T GET OUT THE DOOR

MISS PEACH
LOOK, ARTHUR! A MOOSE AND AN ELK! BETWEEN THEM THEY CONSUME TONS OF GRASS AND LEAVES EACH YEAR!
Dear Mom, Today I finally saw some of Pop's club buddies. A tip: don't let him bring any home to dinner.

BUZZ SAWYER
HERE'S THE SKYJACKER'S PARACHUTE. WHAT DO I DO WITH THEM?
BRING THEM ABOARD.
GOTTA BE SURE YOU'RE NOT PICKING A GUN, BARE. OKAY, OPEN THE CASES.
THERE. YOU SEE? NO TIME TO COUNT IT, BUT IT SURE BETTER BE THE RIGHT AMOUNT, NOW BRING ME THE PARACHUTES.

WIZARD of ID
CONGRATULATIONS! THE KING IS COMMUTING YOUR SENTENCE!
REALLY?
YES... THEY'RE GOING TO HANG YOU IN THE NEXT COUNTY.

REX MORGAN M.D.
ALL RIGHT—IF YOU WANT TO HEAR I'M IN LOVE WITH HIM!
BUT THERE'S NEVER BEEN ANYTHING BETWEEN US—AND YOU REFUSE TO BELIEVE THAT, DON'T YOU?
WELL, NOW THAT YOU'RE BACK, THIS HOUSE IS ALL YOURS, I'M GETTING OUT OF HERE WHILE I STILL HAVE MY SANITY!

POGO
I JES' CAN'T BELIEVE THAT UNCLE RIP IS 3,000 YEAR OLD OR MORE AN' IS STILL A ADOLESCENT.
BUT HOW COULD HE OF BEEN IN THE CHILDREN'S CRUSADE AN' OF STAGED A PROTEST MARCH ALL THE WAY TO ADAPAZARI?
THAT'S FAST OLD CONSTANTINOPLE A LONG WALK, EVEN IF HE WAS A LOT YOUNGER THEN.
THEY DON'T WALK, THEY ROLLER SKATED.
OH, WELL, THAT FIGGERS—DOWNHILL ALL THE WAY.

RIP KIRBY
DREAMCA? RUFFLE'S DOWN THE HUSSY!
I'M AFRAID VON KRUH'S IS GAINING, WISSERS.
OUR ENGINES ARE GIVING THEM ALL COUNTES.
A LITTLE CLOSER, MR. VON KRUH, AND I MAY BE WITHIN RANGE.
JUST DON'T SINK T-21 UNTIL I GET THE LIGHT OF LEIFZIG GUNNEL.
AND A HELICOPTER TAKES TO THE AIR.

BLONDIE

BLONDIE
DASWOOD, WE HAVE AN INVITATION TO CLAUDIA'S WEDDING.
I'LL HAVE TO START SHOPPING FOR A DRESS.
ANOTHER DRESS?
NOW, DON'T START WORRYING ABOUT THE COST OF A MEAT DRESS.
THINK OF THE EXPENSE YOU'D HAVE IF I WERE GETTING MARRIED.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

An English player who held the South cards on the diagrammed deal was overheard bemoaning his fate: "I was in a grand slam with a 95 percent chance," he announced indignantly, "and it went down." Harry Ingram, the 84-year-old British expert who is the only survivor of the dramatic 1934 Schwab Cup match between England and the United States, promptly asked to see the hand. As he expected, the defeat was the dealer's fault.

West led the heart jack, and South thought he would wrap it up quickly. He won with the heart ace, cashed the diamond ace, and led to the diamond king, expecting to claim victory at this point. But "unluckily" West discarded a heart.

Rather irritated about the 4-1 diamond split, South cashed the top three spades, and conceded

down one when the jack failed to drop. "Wasn't that unlucky?" he demanded.

Ingram patiently explained that there was no hurry to play diamonds. That crucial suit should have been left to the end, as in many similar situations. By taking all the major suit winners first, South would have discovered that West had begun with 10 cards in the major suits, and therefore only three in the minors.

Foreseeing that he might need an entry back to the dummy, South should have cashed the king and ace of clubs, leaving the queen temporarily. It would now be clear that West had started with at most one diamond, so the play of the diamond ace followed by the 10 for a finesse would guarantee success. The club queen would be used as a re-entry for the diamonds after the king wins the tenth trick.

"It wasn't bad luck, it was bad play," said Ingram. "In fact, you were lucky to get to be dealt such an easy grand slam. I never get them."

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

CHAIN	RAISY	SKID
ADRIA	OTIO	CODA
SLEEP	NATURALLY	
STAMPEDE	PREPAYS	
STREET	PRICE	
COINTEGRATE		
DELIVER	PRIOTITYPE	
OPEN	GRAMS	ORES
SENILITY	ODORS	
HESITANT	DISNEY	
SALE	SALE	
SALE	SALE	
GROUNDHOG	KIAZO	
TIJON	EARN	IPRAY
SAND	DYES	NEARS

Both sides were vulnerable.

The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1 N.T.	Pass	3 ♣	Pass
3 ♣	Pass	4 N.T.	Pass
5 ♣	Pass	5 N.T.	Pass
6 ♣	Pass	7 N.T.	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the heart jack.

DENNIS THE MENACE

DENNIS THE MENACE
REMEMBER WHEN IT WAS RAININ' AND RUFF'S HOUSE WAS LEAKIN'... AN' YOU SAID FIND SOMETHIN' IN THE GARAGE TO COVER IT? WELL...

BOOKS

THE ROOTS OF COINCIDENCE

By Arthur Koestler. Random House. 158 pp. \$5.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

NEAR the close of this investigation into the current standing of parapsychology, Arthur Koestler makes a curious point. Picking up a thread of the argument of his previous book, "The Case of the Midwife Toad"—in which he reviewed sympathetically the life of Dr. Paul Kammerer, the brilliant but ill-fated Austrian biologist who was perhaps the last respected adherent to the Lamarckian theory that acquired physical characteristics can be passed on genetically—Koestler questions once again the "surviving dogma" of the neo-Darwinists, who insist that genes cannot be educated by experience.

Koestler's brief argument runs roughly as follows: the fact that human infants are born with thick skin on the soles of their feet casts at least a ray of doubt on neo-Darwinism; the rays of doubt that once fell upon Newton's view of the universe have exploded into the light of modern quantum physics; modern quantum physics lends a certain plausibility to paranormal psychological phenomena; therefore the inheritance of Acquired Characteristics ought perhaps to be given the same credence that now surrounds parapsychology. In short, if ESP is possible then why not IAC?

Now I'll have to admit at once that it is not quite cricket to begin a review of "The Roots of Coincidence" by focusing on this relatively minor, but nevertheless peculiar point (peculiar if only because the thick skin on baby's feet scarcely seems powerful evidence to refute neo-Darwinian genetics). After all, "The Roots of Coincidence" is not a defense of Lamarck; nor is it even concerned with heredity.

What Koestler's book is in fact about—if I may postpone making my point for a moment—is the rigorous scientific work that has been going on during the last few decades in parapsychology; the experiments of such people as Dr. J. B. and Louis Rhine and Helmut Schmidt at the Duke University Institute for Parapsychology, which have demonstrated beyond a statistical doubt that not only do people communicate telepathically with one another, but also that people can discern extraordinarily the properties of inanimate objects; and, even more disturbing to our common-sense picture of reality, that the human mind can exert influence on inanimate objects (the phenomenon called psychokinesis, or PK, as distinct from extrasensory perception, or ESP).

Koestler's main concern is with demonstrating that, contrary to what one might expect—namely, that such paranormal events are most disturbing because they seem to break what most of us think are the laws of the real world—it is precisely modern physics that offers a " rapprochement" between the real world and parapsychology. Even if the rapprochement is "negative" in the sense that the unthinkable phenomena of ESP appear somewhat less preposterous in the light of the unthinkable propositions of physics.

For, as Koestler so lucidly and wittily demonstrates, modern physics depicts a world of non-causal paradoxes—a wonder-

land of Heisenbergian Principles of Uncertainty, of mystic elementary particles, of fields, anti-electrons, non-mensionality, and time run forward and backward. An like Newton's clockwork universe this new world is not at all congenial to the DICE—convicted that he has a hand or the sensitive who that dreams are premonitions of which is edifying even entertaining—up to a But what takes this oh excellent piece of scientific portage is that Koestler, quite content to leave it at Somewhere, what begins as a ploration of what is "negative agreement, a disagreement... for a much world-view which has been asynchronism," imperceptibly comes a vision of a world which anything is possible.

Before we know it we are served up a banquet of Kofan speculations harvested his earlier books—a repeat up of visions of the Unity of of musings on "self-transcendence," James-faced "h (Koestler's word for the "wholes" that make up his these-box picture of the world and phenomena akin to Bergson's élan vital), and for dessert, the statement renewed faith in Lamar genetics with which I began review. And the aftertaste leaves makes one suspect if Koestler the link between psychology and modern is not a subject to be app with a skeptic's caution merely a loophole through he can grope toward what wants to believe.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is a staff book critic at The New York Times.

Best Seller

This analysis is based on data obtained from more than 100,000 in 48 communities of the United States. The figures in this column do not necessarily represent consecutive appearances on the list.

This Week

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- 1 Jonathan Livingston Seagull
- 2 The Winds of War
- 3 Captains and the Kings
- 4 The Day After Tomorrow
- 5 The Word Walker
- 6 The Day After Tomorrow
- 7 A Portrait for Peace
- 8 The Day After Tomorrow
- 9 The Day After Tomorrow
- 10 Report on the Death of a King

GENERAL

- 1 I'm O.K.—You're O.K.
- 2 O Jerusalem Collins and Lipkens
- 3 The Day After Tomorrow
- 4 The Superheroes
- 5 George S. Kaufman, Televised
- 6 Open Marriage, O'Neill and O'Neill
- 7 The Day After Tomorrow
- 8 The Peter Prescription
- 9 The Day After Tomorrow
- 10 Congress, Negle with Ambler

CROSSWORD

By Will

ACROSS

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- 6 Kind of sauce
- 10 June honoree
- 14 Of birds
- 15 Money changing
- 16 Organ red stop
- 17 Corklike wood
- 18 Safe-cracker
- 19 Departed
- 20 Certain roofer
- 22 Some verse
- 24 Walklike cooking
- 26 Gives a new value to
- 27 Aerial battle
- 31 Company exec.
- 32 "league onward"
- 33 Seed covers
- 35 May honoree
- 38 Loads for freighters
- 39 Without emotion
- 40 Dandy
- 41 Letter
- 42 Thicket
- 43 Met features
- 44 Calendar abbr.
- 45 Colorful fliers
- 47 Peter or Paul

DOWN

- 1 Petty or hard item
- 52 Exhausted
- 54 Hardy
- 58 Wing in Paris
- 59 Library item
- 61 Word with jerry
- 62 Court entry
- 63 "my duty"
- 64 Honshu peak
- 65 Ivory in the raw
- 66 Galba's predecessor
- 67 Adjust
- 1 Relatives of sole
- 2 Ellipsoidal
- 3 Western monster
- 4 Large dogs
- 5 Lack of vigor
- 6 Thing to make in the sunshine
- 7 Like some cheese
- 8 Harshness
- 9 Stubbly
- 10 Turned-down leaf
- 11 Half prematurely
- 12 Recipient
- 13 Blinds, in falconry
- 23 Cape—N
- 25 Quick-witted
- 27 Red Sea transport
- 28 Bhadrak, of style
- 29 Kind of club
- 30 Appointment
- 34 Of the intes
- 35 Stubbish on
- 36 Be in bad
- 37 Kind of jact
- 39 Clapnet for wayward husbands
- 42 Cuning
- 43 Window pa
- 44 as a k
- 46 Cole
- 47 Acclimatiz
- 48 French sold
- 49 Girl-watch
- 50 Wear away
- 53 Norse god
- 55 Orangan
- 56 Egyptian d
- 57 Suffix for s or rheo
- 60 Ancient To

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

YOOT
_ _ _ _

KVALB
_ _ _ _

LUMATE
_ _ _ _

GRAHAN
_ _ _ _

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumble: MURKY AFTER STIGMA DOUBLY
Answer: A MURDER arranged for the LISTENER—LARDER.

U.S. Team Drafts Statement

American Olympic Committees
Tighten Stand on Rhodesia

and Kirsch

Aug. 20 (UPI)—The U.S. Olympic Committee today toughened its stand on Rhodesia, saying it would not allow the country's athletes to compete in the 1976 Summer Olympics in Montreal.

The U.S. Olympic Committee said it would not allow Rhodesian athletes to compete in the 1976 Summer Olympics in Montreal.

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BOGGED DOWN—World middleweight champion Carlos Monzon knocks out Denmark's Tom Bogs in 5th round.

Monzon Halts
Bogs in Fifth
To Keep Title

From Wire Dispatches.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 20.—World middleweight boxing champion Carlos Monzon of Argentina retained his title with a fifth-round knockout of Denmark's Tom Bogs last night.

The champion floored the Dane three times before referee Harry Gibbs of Britain stopped the bout at 2 minutes 30 seconds of the round.

Erase 7-Run Deficit
Tigers Top Angels
On 8 Runs in Sixth

NEW YORK, Aug. 20 (UPI)—Aurelio Rodriguez touched off an eight-run sixth inning with a double and capped it with a two-run homer today as the Detroit Tigers overcame a seven-run deficit to defeat the California Angels, 11-8, at Tiger Stadium.

Clyde Wright, the Angels' starting pitcher, was coasting with a 9-2 lead after the Angels had exploded for nine runs in the fourth inning, but the Tigers reached him for five straight hits in the sixth and continued their onslaught against relievers Steve Barber and Dave Sells.

Rodriguez opened with a double and singles by Al Kaline, Bill

and boosted his won-lost record to 5-7.

Expos 1, Braves 0

At Montreal, Tim Lincecum hit a run-scoring single in the eighth inning as Montreal shut out Atlanta for the second consecutive day, 1-0, on Bill Stoneman's two-hitter.

Griese Excels
As Dolphins
Rout Bengals

NEW YORK, Aug. 20 (AP)—Quarterback Bob Griese filled three touchdowns passes to Paul Warfield and set up two other scores as the Miami Dolphins overwhelmed the Cincinnati Bengals, 35-17, last night in a National Football League exhibition game at Cincinnati.

Griese played only the first 18 minutes and connected on three of six passes for 85 yards, including one of 50 yards to Mercury Morris.

Cardinals 17, Broncos 13

At St. Louis, Tim Van Galder, a 29-year-old rookie, led St. Louis to a 17-13 victory over Denver. Van Galder, an Army veteran and three-year member of the Cardinals tailback, took over for Gary Cuzco who was injured during the game.

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Tiant of Red Sox 2-Hits White Sox

Indians Snap A's Victory Streak at 4

From Wire Dispatches.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—Alex Johnson and Craig Nettles smashed home runs yesterday as the Cleveland Indians ended a three-game losing streak by defeating the Oakland A's, 4-3.

Johnson, starting only his fourth game since the All-Star break because of a sore ankle, clubbed his seventh homer of the season and Nettles hit his 10th of the season in a three-run rally in the fourth inning. The victory snapped the A's winning streak at four.

The Indians jumped to a 2-0 lead in the first on a walk, a single by Jim Chambliss and a double by Johnson.

Vida Blue, the A's starter, suffered a recurrence of a groin infection and pitched only the first inning, yielding the two runs.

Johnson, the Indians' pitcher, pitched a complete game, allowing only two runs, three hits and two walks.

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Reds 5, Mets 0

In the National League, Jack Billingham handily defeated New York with a three-hit shutout and Johnny Bench hit his 27th homer of the year as Cincinnati defeated the Mets, 5-0, at Shea Stadium.

It was the third shutout of the season for Billingham, who raised his won-lost record to 9-10. He struck out eight and walked one in going the distance for the seventh time this year.

At Montreal, Ron Woods slammed a three-run homer and Bob Bailey also hit a home run as Montreal shut out Atlanta, 6-0.

At San Francisco, doubles by Bernie Carbo, Joe Torre and Ed Croshaw featured a three-run eighth-inning rally and John Candelaria pitched one-hit relief over the final three innings to help St. Louis to a 7-4 road victory over San Francisco.

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Phillies 4, Astros 0

Philadelphia scored three unearned runs at home and went on to defeat Houston, 4-0, behind rookie pitcher Wayne Twitchell. Twitchell recorded his first complete game and first major-league shutout as he scattered five hits.

Twitchell, the Astros' first draft choice in 1969, won his third game in seven decisions. Larry Dierker took the loss, his seventh in 18 decisions.

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Dodgers 4, Cubs 2

Manny Mota drove in two runs with a single and a fielder's choice and Tommy John's four-hit pitching as Los Angeles beat Chicago, 4-2, at Los Angeles. John had given up only one hit, a solo homer in the first inning to Joe Pepitone, until singles by Ron Santo and pinch-hitter Billy Williams and a fielder's choice which didn't get the runner scored the second out.

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White Sox 9, Red Sox 7

Pat Kelly blasted a three-run homer over the center-field fence with two out in the bottom of the ninth inning to give Chicago a 9-7 home victory over Boston in the first game of a doubleheader. Kelly's home run, his third of the season, came off Marty Pattin, the seventh Boston pitcher, and brought Chicago back after it had blown a 5-1 lead.

The victory, coupled with Oakland's loss, put the White Sox a half-game ahead of Athletics in the Western Division of the American League pending the outcome of the second game.

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PARTICIPANT—U.S. Olympic sprinter Larry Jeffery, who was in the boycott of a track meet in Johannesburg Saturday, passes black Rhodesian athletes.

Miss Goolagong
Canadian Tennis Titles

Aug. 20 (AP)—

Both women in the final of the U.S. Open tennis tournament today won their titles. The Australian Open tennis tournament today won their titles.

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